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REGD. NO. B.1065

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO. 51 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

"Greatest Injustice Done To Baluchistan"

Frontier Council Weighs 'Reforms' & Finds Them Wanting

Breeding Discontent They Are 'Perpetual Scandal'

Baluchistan Expunged From Constitutional Programme, Says K. B. Abdul Rahim

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

The special Session of the Frontier Council concluded this afternoon, altogether nine speakers participating in the Joint Committee debate. Three of the speakers unreservedly endorsed the recommendations, while six others condemned it. Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Minister and delegate to the Round Table Conference advised his countrymen to work the reforms, as no better scheme could be expected under the present circumstances when they were unable to patch up their differences.

Mr. Peerbakhsh (Independent), protesting against the "retrograde and undemocratic nature of the report, subjected the commercial discrimination and safeguards to adverse criticism, and thought the transfer of responsibility at the Centre, without financial control, would leave the Ministers helpless in the departmental administration. They could better have said that in future, India should be governed by the Secretary of State through the instrumentality of Parliament, with the assistance of the Governor-General, and it was no use wasting all this labour, time and money to produce a report which was not worth the trouble taken in writing it. Absolute distrust and lack of confidence pervaded the whole scheme of Provincial autonomy, while Princes block under the proposed Federation, would be more conservative than the present official block.

Sultan Hassan Ali (Progressive) endorsing the recommendations congratulated the Committee on its honest and sincere endeavours to produce a constitution best in the circumstances when the Congress was placing obstacles in the way of constitutional advancement.

PITY POOR MINISTERS!

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim, Deputy President, charging England with bankruptcy of statesmanship, asked a straight question whether political expedience and wisdom had convinced them that India would keep silent and contented. Criticising the proposed Provincial Autonomy, he pitied the position of future Ministers who would be kicked like a football by the Opposition on one side and the Governor on the other. Objecting to the Federation plan he urged the imposition of a condition on States entering the Federatoin to introduce representative Government in their States, and regretted that they would be left at the mercy of Conservative Princes. Referring to subvention he maintained that it was a downright insult for this Administration that subvention should be subject to a vote of the Central Legislature, and thought the greatest injustice had been done to Baluchistan which had been expunged from the Constitutional programme without proper reason.

BREEDING DISCONTENT

Sir Abdul Qiyum Khan, Minister, speaking as an elected member, recalled his press statement that the report had fallen short of Indian aspirations. He added that it was very disappointing and bred distrust.

Some of the safeguards with which provincial autonomy has hedged in were unnecessary and redundant, but nothing better could be expected under the circumstances prevailing in the country, where it was difficult to find a solution for conflicting interests. Recalling the Round Table deliberations in which he had participated he said every opportunity was given them to patch up their differences but they failed, resulting in setting back the clock as suggested by the Leader of Opposition.

The Minister advised his countrymen to be patient in finding a solution which was only possible by creating mutual trust and mutual help. Under circumstances of internal dissensions they should not grudge this little delay. He emphasised the progress made since the advent of the British contrasting it with the social conditions existent in Hindu India.

Rai Saheb Meharchand Khanna, on benalf of the Frontier Minorities, paid a tribute to Lord Linlitngow, Chairman of the Committee, which produced the document of far-reaching importanced. He could not join hands with those who urged wholesale rejection but favoured drastic modifications saying "Blaming others for their sins would be nothing short of deception." He alleged that the whole fabric of the report was based on communal electorate and that Government have been over anxious to placate the Muslims by separating Sind.

He thought that the subvention was perhaps a necessity so long as the Frontier remained separate province but was in favour of making it a statutory change.

PERPETUAL SCANDAL

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, another independent member alleged that the Committee proposals were perpetual scandal on English statesmanship and that the proposed reforms were absolutely inadequate. But he added that they must not expect anything from the British nation. The council adjourned 'sine die'. —A. P.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO DELHI

Preparations For Grand Reception Being Made

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

Delhi is preparing to accord a grand reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives here on December 29. At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, held to-day a detailed reception programme that has been chalked out subject to Gandhiji's approval.

The meeting passed a resolution expressing surprise and resentment at the penalty meted out to Dr. Satyapal in pursuance of the election speech he had made here in support of Mr. Asaf Ali, the Congress candidate.

The meeting also decided to hold a Provincial Conference in some rural area in the second week of February.—United Press.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS

Police Concede To Demands Of Karachi Transport Labour

KARACHI, Dec. 22.

The strike organised by the Transport and Carrier Association for alleged police harassment has been called off by the Association after negotiations with the authorities. It is understood that the police have acceded to the Association's reasonable demands.—A. P.

Rs. 1000 Prizes
ATTRACTION
COMPETITION
PAGE 8

VILLAGE NEAR PATNA

To Be H. Q. For Rajen Babu And A. I. C. C. Office

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

It is understood that it is proposed to finally shift the A. I. C. C. office from Allahabad to a village near Patna.

It is reported that Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, is also contemplating to reside in the same village, where the A. I. C. C. office will be located.—United Press.

A. I. HINDU MAHASABHA

To Be Held At Cawnpore On March 15th Next

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

The Publicity Secretary of the 16th All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has issued a statement to the Press, in the course of which he writes:—

"It is finally announced that the 16th session of All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which was to have been held here during the X'mas holidays and was lately postponed will now be held here from Friday, March 15, 1935 to Sunday, March 17, both the days being inclusive.

Pandit Malaviya, Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Moonje, Mr. Aney, Mr. Vijairaghavacharya, Seth Jugal Kishore Birla, Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, prominent leaders, Rajas and Taluqdars from all over India, Burma and Ceylon are expected to attend the session.

Delegates have also been invited from other countries like Tibet, Nepal, Siam, China and Japan, comprising Sanatanists, Buddhists Jains, Arya Samajists, Sikhs etc.

A meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee was held here when a resolution was adopted, making it binding on each of its members to sell tickets worth, at least, Rs. 250. It was also decided to have five grades of tickets for Rs. 101, Rs. 51, Rs. 25, Rs. 11 and Rs. 5.—United Press.

FRESH LEASE OF LIFE

Frontier Tranquility A. P. Act To Be In Force For Year More

ARRESTS WITHOUT WARRANTS

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that sections 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 22 and 23 and Chapter Five of the Frontier Province Public Tranquility Additional Powers Act shall continue to remain in force in the Peshawar District to a further period of one year from the 29th December.

The District Magistrate, Peshawar, has also been invested with powers of the Local Government under the provisions of the Tranquility Act. The Governor in Council further directs that the District Magistrate, all Additional District Magistrates-in-Charge of Sub-divisions and all Police Officers not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in Peshawar district, shall be authorised to arrest any person without a warrant and in so doing may use any means that may be necessary if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person has acted, is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public safety or peace.

Such Officers making any arrest under sub-section (1) of Section 4 shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government, and may, by order in writing, commit any persons so arrested to jail custody.—A. P.

PREMIER WANG CHING EXPLAINS

No Devaluing Of Dollar Or Nationalising Of Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 22.

Premier Wang Ching Wei denied that Government has contemplated either devaluing the dollar or nationalising silver.

COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT

End Of Ajmer-Merwara Congress Dispute

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

AJMER, Dec. 22.

A meeting of the Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana, Central India Provincial Congress Committee was held last evening under the guidance of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveesher who has been specially deputed by the Congress Working Committee to settle the Congress dispute in this province.

Thirty representatives from different districts attended the meeting. As a result of the persistent efforts of Mr. Sardul Singh the different parties accepted a compromise formula and adopted unanimously lists of office-bearers, A.I.C.C. members, etc.

The following were elected as office-bearers:—President, Mr. Gauri Shanker: Vice-President, Mr. Arjunlal Sethi; General Secretary, Mr. Haribhau Padhaya; Secretaries, Saeed Razmi and Bishambernath; Treasurer, Ramchander Vaid.

Ten members of the executive and seven members to the A.I.C.C. were also elected.—A. P.

BAN ON FLAG FLYING

Thousands Of Nazi Flag Displayed As Protest!

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 22.

The Governing Commission has issued orders forbidding display of flags of any kind. The Deutsche Front has replied by urging the population to display the German flag as a protest, with the result that thousands of Nazi flags are now hanging from windows throughout Saarbrucken.

(Continued from column 7).

was for a very long time connected with the Municipal Corporation in several capacities as the Secretary, Commissioner, etc. And further as the candidate of a Party whose programme was entirely in the interests of the voters to the exclusion of all else and the 'bona-fides' of which were beyond reproach, he deserved every support from the electorate.

Britain Faced With Gravest Moral Issue

LONG DETENTION OF YOUTHS WITHOUT TRIAL

Fate Of Indians In Zanzibar And Whole Of Africa In Balance, Says Mr. Andrews

SHANTINIKETAN, Dec. 22.

Mr. C.F. Andrews arrived here yesterday evening to participate in the anniversary celebrations of Shantiniketan Ashram, commencing from to-morrow. He stays here till Christmas Day.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL.

Interviewed by the "United Press," he said:

He has, during his short visit to India collected further materials for his book entitled "India and Britain," the moral issue. He has made, said Mr. Andrews, a special study during the last few days of the conditions in Bengal with special reference to the policy of long detention without trial of so many Bengal youths which, he regards as one of the gravest moral issues, which Britain has to face in its relation with India.

He has also been able to gain, at first hand, knowledge about the reaction among Indians of all classes against the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report and this, he proposed to utilise in his broadcast speech at London on February 22 next.

ZANZIBAR QUESTION.

Concluding Mr. Andrews said that while at Delhi he discussed the Zanzibar question with the Member-in-Charge of Emigration question.

"I am anxious," said he, "that the public interest in this question should not diminish, because it involves not only the fate of Indians in Zanzibar, but also in the whole of Africa."—United Press.

Out To Improve Workers' Lot

Socialists' Aim To Municipalize Public Utility Services

NOT UTOPIAN, BUT REALISTIC

Voters Urged To Help Socialists To Provide Amenities As In Western Countries

Complete Municipal control of all public utilities and full Social amenities to the citizens of Bombay to the exclusion of all vested interests was the programme put forth by the Congress Socialist Party candidate to the Municipal elections, Mr. M. R. Masani, who addressed a meeting at Girgaum on Saturday night.

The Congress Socialists launched their election campaign with this first meeting at which prominent Congress Socialists stressed the need to return all the Congress Socialisis more as an approval of the policy of the Party than anything else.

Prof. Behri presided.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas said that many individuals had in the past found a place on the Municipal Corporation without any policy or civic programme in the interests of the ratepayers and the citizens. Mr. Masani was standing not as a self-seeking individual but as the nominee of the Congress Socialist Party.

It was not a question whether by the return of the Congress Socialist Party candidates far-reaching changes could be brought about in the Municipal Corporation. But with the support of the voters in the city the Party could in the future effectively put into execution the entire programme which it had placed before itself.

"STAUNCH CONGRESSMEN."

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had decided not to run the elections on behalf of the Congress, continued the speaker. On this occasion many persons calling themselves Congressmen were seeking the support of the electorate. It was an occasion when every voter should keep in mind that the Congress Socialists were as staunch and sincere Congressmen as could be expected, and he appealed to the voters to exercise due consideration before they voted for the candidates as to who really represented the Congress, instead of being led away by people who sought the support of the voters, in the name of the Congress.

Mr. Khedgiker stated that he lent support to the candidature of Mr. Masani who was standing for election from the "D" Ward (Girgaum), from the standpoint of the workers whom the speaker represented and of whom he was one. He was convinced that the programme of the Socialists was in the interests not only of the workers but even all other classes and as such should be supported. Unemployment was rampant in the city, observed the speaker, and all classes of people were affected by it. The Municipality, though it could boast of an annual revenue of nearly 3 crores of rupees, could not provide some sort of relief to thousands of unemployed. If the Socialist programme could be put into force, he was sure better conditions for the workers of all classes and professions, including the middle classes, could be provided.

Mr. Masani then addressed the gathering.

CLEARING 'MISCONCEPTIONS.'

Among the plethora of candidates and contestants to the ensuing Municipal elections, the Congress Socialist Party had the exclusive privilege of launching the election campaign with a definite programme and civic policy. In this connection the speaker hastened to clear certain misconceptions given publicity to in the Press regarding Socialism and Municipal elections. The critics of the Socialists who wondered how Socialism could bring about any change in the Society by capture of the Municipalities, betrayed a lack of knowledge of what Socialism stood for. Certainly he was not arguing that by the party's success a Socialist State would automatically come into existence. It should be understood that the Socialisation of a city or a province or even a country was not the ultimate aim of Socialism. Socialism was based on internationalism, so that the world would have nothing but a Socialist Society with several Socialist States. As for the Municipal elections, nothing prevented one from adopting the ideals and principles which Socialism represented.

The entire machinery of the municipality could be socialised, continued the speaker, in the sense accepted by the Western countries like Russia and Great Britain which recognised the principle of municipalisation of public utility services.

PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS

The tramways, the electric service, the telephone service and the city bus service could be municipalised, and the large profits could be spent on the lakhs of citizens for better social amenities, instead of filling the pockets of a few private capitalists, as was happening now. The Municipal Corporation was a very big employer of labour having nearly 10,000 employees working under it. Their condition could be bettered, and they could be given better wages. The recognition of the workers' unions was a great step in providing the machinery for redressing the grievances of workers. The Municipal Corporation was at present tolerating a position in which companies enjoying a long-term lease, had victimised their employees by compelling them to take pledges not to join workers' union. The education of the children of the city, the pure-milk supply scheme, which was being worked in almost every Western municipality, the adoption of the panel system of doctors, the provision of doctors attending on the patients at their homes at the instance of the Municipality, were all problems which were not of the dreamland, but were amenities obtained in several municipalities much poorer and smaller than the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

He appealed to the voters to recognise the Socialist programme and enable the Socialists to put their programme into action, in the future.

WHY HE DESERVES SUPPORT.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally said that even on individual merits Mr. Masani deserved the support of the voters of the Girgaum voters. Mr. Masani was a staunch Congressman.

Further his stay in England and his tour on the Continent, when he had gone to the former country to study for Law, had enabled him to study the functioning of the social services in various municipalities and in conjunction with the left wing of the British Labour Party Mr. Masani studied the conditions of several municipalities. Further Mr. Masani had considerable benefit of the experience of his father who

(Continued in col. 5).

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY THREE SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

One of the most brilliant pictures ever made

THERE IS NO FREE LIST.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated girl, knowing music, for a Nagar Brahman, young man, aged 24, professor of philosophy in a State College. Write to J. C. Jain, Jubelibag, Tardeo, Bombay. (3432).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow Chikalwadi, Bombay.

Wanted young Angio-Indian Lady Canvasser of good appearance, with respectable connections for American Pearl Jewellery—on Commission basis. Apply Shivrao, Parekh House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (R3431).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

To let, large cool flat at Quetta Terrace, Chowpatty. Apply 2nd floor, 'Phone: 40488. (3415).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Gentleman of culture and good credit requires loan of Rs. 3,000 on pro-note. Can convince of ample security. Will repay Rs. 200 monthly. Write to Box No. 3433, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Businessman is willing to take up Sole Agency of text-books on Medicine, Law, Commerce, Engineering, etc., from their authors or publishers on reasonable terms. Please write, stating your terms, to Box No. 3417, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi,

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From 22nd to 25th Dec.
Daily Four Shows.

2-30, 5, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

JOAN CRAWFORD and CLARK GABLE in "DANCING LADY"

With

TECHNICOLOUR COMEDY

'LA CUCARACHA'

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PAVALKODI

One show only in the morning at 11-30 a.m.

For Four Days
23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th Dec.

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The Great Mimic of Maharashtra

After his extensive laugh-provoking tour in Deccan gives his performances at

VICTORIA THEATRE
Play House

TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

WEDNESDAY THE 26TH DEC. AT 9-30 P.M.

The programme includes

SWEET VOCAL MUSIC

by

GAYAN-KOKEELA

PRAMILABAI

and

CLASSICAL DANCES

by

Miss SHEELPRABHA

Rates of Admission: Rs. 2/4, 1/12, 1/2, As. 14, 9 and 7.
Ladies Class As. 4.

Booking at Theatre.

WHY PETIT CASE WAS LAUNCHED

Mr. Coltman Says Mrs. Goolbai Was Connected With Loan Transactions

Further prosecution arguments were heard by Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay at the Esplanade Court on Saturday in the case in which Mrs Goolbai Petit, Mrs Dinbai Petit and Mr P. B Petit are charged with fraudulent and dishonest transfer of jewellery by Mr A. G. Grey, Manager of the Bank of India, Ltd.

Mr Coltman resuming his arguments said that the correspondence put in as exhibits clearly showed that accused No 1 was closely connected with the loan transactions and that the third accused had full knowledge of them.

Counsel contended that the present case would never have been heard were it not for the strong influences that had been brought to bear on Mrs. Goolbai Petit restraining her from settling the claim.

Loan To Provident Investment Co.

Counsel then narrated the circumstances which led to the loan given by the Provident Investment Company.

He stated that Mr. F E. Dinshaw informed Messrs. Merwanji Kola, Solicitors on behalf of the accused that the Bank of India would not lend Rs. 2,25,000 on the property in Sheikh Memon Street but he would on behalf of the Provident Investment Company advance the amount at 7½ per cent interest provided that Jewellery to the value of Rs. 2 lacs was deposited as additional security He had made it a condition that the jewellery should be submitted for valuation to his, Mr. Dinshaw's valuator.

"These contemporaneous documents corroborate the facts and prove the case absolutely upto the hilt". Mr. Coltman remarked after reading the correspondence that passed between Mr. Dinshaw and Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co.

The case was then postponed to Monday.

SENSATION IN MAZAGAON

Complainant Stabbed While Leaving Court

A sensation was created on Saturday near Mazagaon Police Court by the stabbing of a Hindu complainant by one of the accused who was just getting out of the compound of the police court.

It appears that Ambalal Ranchhod, a Hindu hotel-keeper had charged Purshotam and two others with extortion.

USED TO HARASS HIM

It was alleged by the complainant that the accused used to demand money very constantly, and if he refused to give them anything, they used to harass him.

A complaint was, therefore, lodged before the Presidency Magistrate, second court, and the case came for hearing on Saturday.

As the board for the day was full, the case was postponed, and the complainant was going out of the court when he was, it is alleged, suddenly stabbed in the back from behind by Purshotam, one of the accused.

A large crowd collected on the spot and the accused was arrested and handed over to the police.

The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police for treatment.

HARASSED BY MONEY-LENDERS

Financial Troubles Lead To Hindu Youth's Suicide

A note written in Gujarati to the effect that he was harassed by the Pathan money-lenders from whom he had borrowed money and so took opium voluntarily, was found on the person of an aged Hindu lying unconscious in the Charni Road Gardens on Friday evening.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death, on Saturday, due to a suicidal dose of opium.

From the note it also appears that the name of the deceased was Keshav Makan residing in Motiram Darji's Chawl, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel.

"WHY DID YOU KILL MY MOTHER?"

Daughter Gives Evidence In Chandanwadi Murder Inquest

"If you are my cousin, as you say, how is it that you killed my mother?" asked a girl in giving evidence at the resumed inquest over her mother's death. Premabai, her mother, was reported to have been murdered at Chandanwadi on December 12.

This query was occasioned by the remark of Bhagwan Dayal, one of the suspects in the case, who said that the girl was his cousin.

Two other sisters, Gathe and Santokbai, gave evidence in the case.

The youngest sister Samobai, in evidence, deposed to the fact that when her mother with her youngest brother retired to sleep Bhagwan Dayal came to their room with sickle in his hand. Santoke had gone out to sell "dantan" at Chandanwadi in the evening.

She also deposed to the fact that Hubblo, another suspect and the second accused gagged her mother while Bhagwan stabbed her mother with a sickle.

On the very day, i. e. on December 12, the police were informed by her sister, who had come there by that time, and neighbouring people gathered on the spot.

When she was asked whether the crowd gathered after the police came or before, she replied that people came after the police made their appearance.

At this stage the first accused intervening, said that he was her cousin and that he had gone to the police, before she died.

"If you are my cousin, as you say," asked the girl, turning to the accused, "how is that you killed my mother?" "And why did you," turning to the other, "press her mouth?"

Honour Of Family.

Bhagawan, in his statement before the Coroner, said that he stabbed Premabai, the mother of the three girls, "to vindicate the honour of his family."

He further stated that he himself went to the police station and informed the police of what he did. When he was asked whether he gave out the reason to the police, he replied "no", and added that he would do so in the court.

Premabai, he continued, had agreed to give her daughter in marriage to Dagdoo and yet she was on very intimate terms with him—with a person who was going to be her son-in-law. "Therefore I stabbed her," he concluded," to vindicate the honour of my family."

Coroner's Verdict

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death due to homicidal stab-wound in the neck and added a rider that that wound was inflicted with murderous intent by the suspect No. 1 (Bhagawan) who was actually aided and abetted by the suspect No. 2 (Hublo Versing) and should be prosecuted for murder and abetment.

Mr. H. A. Khan, Sub-Inspector of the Princess Street Police made inquiries in the case.

EX-SOLDIER SENTENCED

JUBBULPORE, December 22.

Finding that the accused could not produce any surety to keep peace and considering the fact that he was an under-trial for two months, Mr. V. B. Joshi, Magistrate First Class, Jubbulpore, sentenced Patrick James MacCarthy, an ex-soldier, now unemployed to four months' rigorous imprisonment under charge of committing a theft in the house of Mr. N. Rooyen, Principal, St. Aloysuis' High School, Jubbulpore.—United Press.

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The Monkey-Face--Funniest act ever seen !
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SHALL GIVE YOU — the RAREST THRILL ever known
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Lions, Tigers, Elephants, Horses all combine to give you the merriest time !

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Prices of Admission:		
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Special Tram arrangement after the shows.

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TO-DAY THIS WEEK

A Hindu widow without hearth and home hunted like a wild animal, driven from door to door finds an asylum at a harlot's home. See

Samaj-ki-Bhul

A powerful social drama which vibrates the cord of your heart

Featuring:
Miss DULARI, ZILLOO, GAZNAVI JAMSHEDJI.
WITH
LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL
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LAILA-MAJNUN

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Time: 2-45, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

NEXT WEEK
NEW THEATRES'
PURAN BHAKTA

7-YEAR PLAN FOR THEOSOPHISTS

Dr. Arundale Will Re-organise Society's Activities

The new President of the Theosophical Society (Dr. G. S. Arundale) has prepared a budget for the Society's work (as well as its money) for the seven year period of his election. He calls it "A Seven Year Plan" and its purpose is definitely to strengthen both the International Headfuarters at Madras and the theosophical activities of the fifty odd countries in which the Society is organised.

Prominent among the proposals for developing Adyar Headquarters is a new building for the Adyar Library, fitted in accordance with the most scientific library standards.

The Besant Memorial School, which the late Dr. Besant "wished" into being, has commenced under favourable auspices: a College is also projected, as a training ground for leaders both in The Theosophical Society and in the outer world as well.

Prominent among Dr. Arundales' projects are a Theosophical Training Centre for the training of field-workers from different countries; a Theosophical Press Bureau; and international bureaux or clearing houses within the Society for the exchange of information touching the most recent advances in modern knowledge.

Youth is already represented by a Besant Scout Camp, and a Youth Headquarters is proposed for Young Theosophists throughout the world.

Dr. Arundale, paying homage to greatness, has in mind the creation of a Temple of Borterhood which would contain portraits or statues of great workers for Brotherhood throughout the ages—statesmen and patriots, saints and geniuses, pioneers and explorers. Such a Temple would become a Shrine of Greatness, reminding us that "we can make our lives sublime", and would be an inspiration to visitors to Adyar.

Other projects include a theatre, a museum, and a short-wave broadcasting station.

Mr. R. G. Gruer, I. C. S. Bar-at-Law, who was acting Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, has been relieved and taken over charge from Mr. T. D. Wickenden I. C. S. as District and Sessions Judge Jubbulpore.

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The Jazz of alternate joy and suffering ;
YOU WILL LEARN THIS from

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Featuring:—
Master BHAGVANDAS
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Enchanting Music !
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Daily three shows:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M.
On Sat. Sun. & Holidays matinee at 3 P. M.

KRISHNA

Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.

11th WEEK!

Extra Matinee at 3 p.m.
Daily upto Wednesday
PRABHAT'S PERFECT EPIC

Amrit Manthan

RUNNING FOR THE 11TH WEEK & STILL AS CROWDED AS EVER!

The Delightful Musical Picture that has delighted thousands in Bombay!

Direction: Western India Theatres Ltd.

SPECIAL GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTION !

GANDHARVA'S PRINCELY

Maharani

A FANTASY—PICTURE of EYE-PLEASING DRAPERY AND SCENERY

featuring

PADMA DEVI

The soft and sweet nightingale

Daily 3 Shows: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra matinee at 3 p.m.
From to-day to Wednesday.

MINERVA

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COTTON PRICES IMPROVE ON TRADE BUYING

Better Condition In Dry Goods Trade

GENERAL LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Bombay Buying Helps Liverpool Prices

Bombay, Dec 22

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to general lack of confidence. Professional operators are holding aloof awaiting further developments regarding the area under cotton cultivation next year and the attitude of the Congress. In the meantime prices are fluctuating within a narrow range but without any definite trend

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at unchanged prices with May delivery 12.59. There was a marked absence of any important selling and the market displayed steady undertone. Later on prices improved on trade buying influenced by reports of favourable conditions in the dry goods trade. Prices recorded a rise of 7 points from the opening level and soon after the noon reached the highest level for the day. In the afternoon session business was irregular with scattered buying for some deliveries and liquidation. The market closed at a rise of 2 points for near months while distant deliveries advanced 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.75c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and with a limited business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.77 per lb.

In view of holidays, cotton markets are expected to remain dull and featureless. The feeling in favour of cotton is improving and there is more inclination to buy but every important rise is feared to meet with increased hedge selling. Thus we do not look for material change in the near future pending further developments regarding the area under cotton cultivation next season

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with May 6.78 on good Bombay and Alexandria advices. There was scattered selling and the opening improvement was lost and the market reached the lowest level for the day with May 6.76. Straddle selling in January delivery was well absorbed and later prices improved on buying by Bombay operators and trade calling. In the afternoon session the market was irregular with a limited turnover and prices closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 2 points at 7.15 per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

Bombay Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a good enquiry and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close January was 5.55, March 5.54 and May 5.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady with a better enquiry for Sakels which closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot sakel cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9d. per lb. Uppers futures closed 3 points higher to one point lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled steady on improved demand. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 to 16 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 3 points at 13.56.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-58 p.m.) 12.66+.07
N. Y. May Lowest (10-0 a.m.) 12.59
Liverpool May Highest (11-15 a.m.) 6.79+.03
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.) 6.76

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Sellers are very cautious. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of "call" cotton. Prevailing opinion is that prices will be higher after the holidays

Liverpool.—Steady tone maintained as trade offtake fully equal to limited hedge offerings. Bombay interests active buyers 1936 deliveries.

Liverpool.—Good undertone continues especially new crops. Near positions here under some pressure owing to straddle liquidation by prominent Anglo-American house. Bullish.

New York. Considerable trade buying also mills transferring longs from March to October. January liquidation readily absorbed.

New York.—Market affected favourably by better business situation and larger export. Spot demand slow Expected to improve.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Despite uncertainties over the Bankhead quotas and reports of Government selling prices advanced on trade buying. Owing to the re-adjustment in parity of outside growths, exports from America are gradually increasing and shippers are reported to be still short of their January commitments. American mill stocks are 1,294,000 bales against 1,574,000 bales last year though according to Garside mills have sold their production up till the end of February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech yesterday in the House of Commons stated that trade in Gt. Britain was still tending upwards and with cheap money rates he was of the opinion that the prices of primary commodities should rise further.

Sugar.—With Cuba holding to around 22 lacs tons production next year and satisfactorily enforcing quotas with U.S.A. the outlook for next year seems brighter.

Java is also limiting her production next season to around four lacs tons and with her carry over reduced to about 18 lacs tons, the present very low prices in London are stimulating consumptive demand. There is not much change in the European beet crop and with the prospective supply in India indicating a smaller out-put, we consider present prices in London a very attractive investment for long pull operations.

Silver.—Further Indian selling was responsible for yesterday's sharp decline in London though prices in Shanghai showed a rise of 1/8d and New York 1 1/8c. Meantime, the U.S.A. Administration are continuing their programme and quietly absorbing all offerings.

We continue to recommend purchases

Holidays:—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next being Bank holidays we shall not issue our report though our office will be open for local and American orders

We take this opportunity of wishing all our friends the Compliments of the Season.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Dec. 21

January 1935	12.50
March 1935	12.59
May 1935	12.66
July 1935	12.65
October 1935	12.53
Middling Spot	12.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 21

December 1934	12.49
January 1935	12.47
March 1935	12.57
Middling Spot	12.77

NEW YORK.

New York Dec. 21

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.48
March 1935	12.58
May 1935	12.61
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.48
March 1935	12.58
May 1935	12.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To day's Price
December 1934 ..		6.80
January 1935 ..	6.84	6.83
February 1935 ..		6.82
March 1935 ..	6.82	6.81
Apr 1935		6.79
May 1935	6.78	6.78
June 1935		6.76
July 1935		6.75
August 1935 ..		6.70
September 1935 ..		6.66
October 1935 ..		6.62
November 1935 ..		6.59
Middling Spot ..		7.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 21

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
December 1934	8.60
January 1935	8.60
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.63
July 1935	8.63
October 1935.. ..	8.61
F.G.F. Spot	9.00

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 21.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.71
Fine (Good Staple)	5.86
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.01
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.61
Choice (No. 1 Staple ..	5.76
BENGAL —	
Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87
SCINDE —	
Good	3.77
Fine	3.87
Superfine	3.97

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 21.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton dec. sellers £9/8/9

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton dec./Jan. sellers £11/10/9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton dec./Jan. sellers £11/16/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cone't) C.I.F ton, Dec./Jan. sellers £11/17/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton dec./Jan sellers £10/17/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton. No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 21.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 21.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-5/16.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 22

The local silver market after a sharp decline last night following sudden decline in London prices, ruled somewhat steady to-day on short covering. The technical position of the market is healthy but operators are nervous and on important buying or selling prices are fluctuating widely. The market is very sensitive. The gold market was fairly steady. Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1 1 3/8

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 3 0
January settlement	64 4 0
February settlement	64 7 0
Ready gold	34 14 3
January settlement	34 14 6
February settlement	34 15 6

LARGE EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Dec 22

Bar gold worth Rs. 2,68,89,581 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended December 22. The whole consignment was shipped by the s.s. Strathaird on Saturday.

Of this, gold worth Rs 2,43,571 was for New York, optional London, Paris Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 1,00,70,025 was for London optional New York, Paris and Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 37,40,330 was for New York via London; gold worth Rs 2,47,304 was for New York optional London and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,12,05,90,188.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Dec 22

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 9 6
12 noon	6 9 6
2 p.m.	6 10 0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 21.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb sellers 20/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russe, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 23/3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. ,,

Karachi per cwt. ,,

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Dec 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 21.

Spot, ...	23-13/16
Forward	23-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/9-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Dec 21,

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged,

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 21.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.28-5/8
Amsterdam	7.29-3/4
Brussels	21.10-1/2
Madrid	36.10
Milan	57.75
Berne	15.24-1/4
Paris	74.84
Prague	118.00
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.93-15/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 21.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	91-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	91-5/8
Conversion Loan, 2 1/2 per cent. 1961	110-1/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	137-1/2
National Bank of India ..	43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 21.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-7/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12 1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 22

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec. 35
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Dec-February.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8 Dec.-Jan Jan.
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 Dec-January.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb-July.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 272 1/4
Banks selling T T 270 1/4
Banks buying T T 268
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 51 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 115
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE
New York/London 4.94 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/8 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 22nd inst.
Java/London 7.27 21st inst.
London/Paris 74.84 21st inst
London/Belgium 21.10 1/2 21st inst
London/Switzerland 15.24 1/4 21st inst
London/Italy 57.75 21st inst
London/Berlin 12.28 5/8 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 21st inst
London/New York 4.93 15/16 21st inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-0 8 1/2 20th inst. £7-0-11 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 20th inst
23 13/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/16 20th inst. 23 15/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 3/8 20th inst. 53 3/8 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 20th inst 5/8 p.c. 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c. 20th inst. 11/16 p.c. 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Steady

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 21

Broach A/M 1935 opening 230; highest 234; lowest 230; closing 232 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 215 1/2; highest 218; lowest 215; closing 217 1/4;

Oomra March opening 211 1/4; highest 214; lowest 211 1/4; closing 214

Bengal D/J opening 150; highest 151 1/2; lowest 149 1/2; closing 150 1/2

Bengal March opening 151 1/2; highest 153 1/2; lowest 151 1/2; closing 152 3/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 133 at Cross Rate 4.94.
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 236 Liverpool May 1935 6.80 Rs. 60/8 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 236 New York May 12.66 Rs. 50 at Cross Rate 4.94.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 22

Ready Javas Rs 13-3-0
S.S. Arabia Rs. 3-7-9
S.S. Hatimura Rs. 3-8-9
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-8-0
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-6-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-7-0
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-9-0
Kesar Rs 13-10-0
Saraya Rs 13-5-0
Purtabpur Rs. 13-3-0
African Rs. 13-5-0
Java spot F. 3.10

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th December 1934.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.	
Capital Paid up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs. 70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	Rs. 24,92,71,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 3,33,60,000
	Rs. 30,64,31,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	Rs 4,22,16,000
Loans on Government other authorised securities	Rs. 3,94,67,000
Bills Discounted	Rs. 86,75,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs. 1,14,92,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs. 2,65,25,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.,	Rs 17,80,56,000
	Rs. 30,64,31,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures market the local market opened to-day at Rs. 233/4 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined to Rs. 232/12. At this level there was some buying by export houses and option dealers were free buyers, which improved prices to Rs. 234. The undertone of the market was good and scarcity of contracts continues in the market.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on was 3 points up. There was active buying in the local market and prices closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	236 0 0
Oomra D/J	221 8 0
Oomra March	218 4 0
Bengal D/J	151 12 0
Bengal March	154 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	158	155	152	149
Punjab	...	158	155	152	149
Rajputana	...	158	155	152	149
Oomra No. 3	229	226	223	219	...
C P No. 1	245	242	239	235	...
C P No. 2	236	233	230	226	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 22

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	171
Bengal Fine	149	161
Bengal F G	143	156
Sindh-Punjab Fine	149	161
Sindh-Punjab F G	143	156
Wardha-Hingt	...	243
Nagpur/Savner	...	243
Pundhurna	...	233
Yeotmal	...	230
Arvi	...	230
Ellichpur	...	228
Amraoti-Berar	214	224
Khamgaon	...	226/230
Mulkapur	...	223
Khandesh	208	222
Jalna/Sailu	213	223
Broach Fine	235	...
Punjab/American	...	268
Punjab/American mix	..	263
Cambodia	...	298/303
Miraj/Sangli	...	228/238
Compta Good.	...	233/243
Bagalkot	...	223
Kampala	388	...
Busoga	385	...
Jinja	383	...
Manza	..	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec 22

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	2,835	33,096
Central India	44	6,754
Barsi and Nagar	874	17,471
Hyderabad Gaorani	143	2,367
Berar	2,405	33,993
Central Provinces	235	10,304
Total Oomras	6,556	103,985
Dholera	665	25,757
N W Provinces	491	4,033
Rajputana	49	1,812
Sind-Punjab	2,428	54,998
Broach	307	6,591
Coompta and Dharwar	321	22,543
Westerns-Northerns	...	17,102
Cocoanada	...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	23,737
Persian	...	2,136
American		3,587
Egyptian and African	369	69,123
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	3
Total	11,186	335,480

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 20th Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,378	105,427
Japan and China	4,415	214,662
Coast Ports	...	7,810
Up-country by Rail	...	61,518
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	31,267
Total	6,793	420,644

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 21-12-34	3298000	5395000
Receipts yesterday 21-12-34	42000	39000
Exports to date 21-12-34	2376000	3997000
Stock at Ports 21-12-34	3987000	4124000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-12-34	913000	2189000
Stock at Liverpool 21-12-34	902000	900000
Visible Supply 21-12-34	6825000	9243000
Quantity in Sight 21-12-34	5842000	8629000
Quantity out of Sight 21-12-34	4332000	5939000

INDIAN COTTON CROP

The Third All-India Cotton Forecast: Area under cultivation 22,600,000 acres and the estimated yield of cotton 4,555,000 bales, both represent a decrease of 2 per cent. The other details are as under:—

	Area in acres.	Yield in Bales.
Oomras	9,960,000	1,689,000
Bengals	5,851,000	998,000
Dholleras	2,587,600	525,000
Broach	1,318,000	280,000
Americans	1,013,000	342,000
Others	3,871,000	721,000
	22,600,000	4,555,000

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 20th December 9,082 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 324,294 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 311,873 bales

Increase 12,421 bales

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec. 22.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/3

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12
4 per cent 1943 105/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/2
5 per cent 1939 44 108/0
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2
5 per cent 1935 101/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108/8

Note:—Share market remains closed from to-day till 1st January (inclusive.)

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

TONE OF MARKET IS GOOD; SIGNS OF RETURNING CONFIDENCE APPARENT

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following rubber report from their London office, dated London, Dec. 10

Although business has not been on a large scale during the past week the tone of the market has been good and signs of returning confidence have been apparent

The Dutch East Indies native output for Nov was 4,523 tons and if the estimate of 5,000 tons for the present month proves correct, the total native production for this year's restriction period will be within the agreed quota.

In the course of the week estimates of Jan/Mar. world production and consumption have been received. They are approximately as follows:—Production 219,000 tons: Consumption 260,000 tons so that there is a prospect of world stocks being reduced by about 40,000 tons by the end of March and as consumption in the April/June quarter is usually greater than in Jan/March there should be a substantial shrinkage in stocks by the end of June.

It seems to us that the outlook for rubber for the early months of next year is promising and we are looking for more activity and higher prices after the holiday season if not before and we consider the present quiet market affords good opportunity to make purchases.

Stocks in this country show an increase on the week of 1397 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in the beginning of the week and Spot prices declined by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. Then the market ruled steady in the middle and during the latter part of the week under review with very small fluctuations of about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. Java Mills limits continue unchanged at F. 3.10 without any sales reported for West coast India. Out Port business in the local Market estimated at about 1900 tons during the week. No fresh business is reported from Cawnpore for Deshi Sugars on Bombay account, but interbazar business takes place in the local market at around Rs. 7/13 to Rs. 7/14/6 for No. 1 Crystal sugars.

Arrivals:—S. S. Frauenfels, S. S. Col-di-Lana and S. S. Arabia arrived during the week with about 9000; 22055 and 12741 bags of French Crystal, Java and Java Sugar respectively. Receipts of Deshi Sugar by G.I.P. and B. B. and C. I. Ry. between 10th and 16th December estimated at about 5326 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the total stock of about 50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt. Ready Rs 13/3/6
Transhipment Rs. 3/11 F.B.H.
S. S Col-di-Lana Rs. 3/8/3 F.B.H.
S. S. Hathimura Rs. 3/9 F.B.H
S. S. Arabia Rs 3/8/3 F.B.H.
S. S. Tenfield Rs. 3/8 F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 3/7/6 F.B.H.
Shipment Dec Rs.3/7 F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3/6 F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 3/7 F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept. Rs. 3/8/9 F.B.H
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15
British Refined:—Ready Rs. 13/3
Tone:—Steady.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Dec 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Marhowrah	8 2 6
Pachrukhi	8 0 0
Pertabpur	8 1 0
New Savan	7 14 0
Sariyan	8 5 0
Basti	8 3 0
Ram Khetan	7 15 0
Luxmiganj	7 14 0
Padrauna	7 13 0
Diamond	7 14 0
Sisowa Bazar	7 14 0
Nawabganj	8 0 0
Savan (Indian)	7 13 0
Khadda	7 12 6
Harinagar	8 0 0
Motipore	8 2 0
Khatkuiyan	7 14 0
Sitalpur	8 2 0
Captainganj	7 15 0
Hathua	7 15 0
Chitauni	7 13 0
Tomkohi AA	7 11 0
Harkua	8 0 0
Behta	8 4 0
Bhotas	8 6 0
Cawnpore	8 7 0

EARTHQUAKE IN TIBET?

Two Shocks Recorded In Bombay

POONA, Dec. 22.

A fresh western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in Baluchistan. A few light showers have also occurred in Punjab Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are—Dalabandin one inch; Quetta, Kalat and Nokkundi a half and Simla a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be fairly widespread in Baluchistan and extend in Sind, Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,310 miles away with epicentre apparently in Tibet was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at twelve hours nine minutes I.S.T. and another shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,330 miles away with epicentre apparently also in Tibet was recorded at eighteen hours fourteen minutes I.S.T. on Friday December 21.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 22-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.027 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 74.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.8 degrees 2.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.6 degrees 3.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 12 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1310 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 12h 9m (I.S.T.) on Friday the 21st December. Another shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1330 miles away was recorded at 18h 14m (I.S.T.) on the same day. Both the shocks have their epicentres in Tibet and appear to be after shocks of the great earthquake of December 15th 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-12-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches;

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 22

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 30/13; Highest Rs. 31/2; Closing Rs. 31/1

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 36/5; Highest Rs. 36/10; Lowest Rs. 36/2/6; Closing Rs. 36/7

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 23/1; Lowest Rs. 22/13; Closing Rs. 23/6

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/12; Highest Rs. 23/15; Lowest Rs. 23/9; Closing Rs. 23/14/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec 22

Khandesh	2,855 bales.
Central India	44 bales
Barsi-Nugger	874 bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	143 bales.
Berar	2,405 bales.
Central Provinces	235 bales.
Dhollera	665 bales.
N W Provinces	491 bales.
Rajputana	49 bales.
Sind-Punjab	2,428 bales.
Broach	307 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	321 bales.
Egyptians	48 bales.
East Africans	321 bales.
Total cotton	11,186 bales.
Wheat	2,602 cwts.
Linseed	1,494 cwts.
Gingellyseed	950 cwts.
Poppyseed	148 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,497 cwts.
Castorseed	863 cwts.
Rice	41,128 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,585 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,939 cwts.
Gram	1,764 cwts.
Joowar	448 cwts.
Barley	211 cwts.
Bajree	1,453 cwts.
Coal	20 tons.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 21

February 11.81—02
March 11.89—08

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 21

December 55—5/8d
March 58 3/4—7/8d
May 61 1/8—3/4d
July 62 3/4—3/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 21

December 0.97 7/8 plus 1/2c
May 0.98 1/2 plus 3/8c
July 0.92 1/2 plus 3/8c

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 21

March 1.80—01
May 1.80—01
July 1.84—01
September 1.88—01

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 5 POINTS

Good Cloth Sales And Increasing Exports

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Dec 22

On Saturday, cross rates registered some improvement.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market was firm on account of improving textile situation and owing to reports of good cloth sales and increasing exports.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold was slightly easy but silver was steady.

STEADY TONE IN WHEAT AND LINSEED

Wheat and linseed maintained a steady tone despite quiet trading.

RUBBER UNCHANGED BUT JUTE FIRM

Rubber was unchanged but jute was firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec 22

Previous closing	12.66
To-day's opening	12.69
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	12.71
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec 22

Previous closing	6 78
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.81
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs 236

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 22

Cotton developed considerable steadiness on fairly active foreign and local buying with trade as a principal buyer owing to the improving textile situation. Good cloth sales are reported while exports are also increasing and the general feeling of optimism prevailed regarding the future trade outlook expecting that prices will tend higher as consumers cover their requirements.

With favourable reports from outside, trading in May commenced at 12.69 i.e. 3 points higher than the previous closing. The market displayed good activity on substantial buying orders influenced by higher Liverpool cables which pushed up the quotation to 12.71 at which stage the demand slowed down and trading became somewhat quieter but the advance was well maintained with May finally closing at 12.71 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 22

The following were the opening ranges.

January (12.47/12.47) 12.53/12.51
March (12.58/12.58) 12.63/12.62
May (12.60/12.59) 12.69/12.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.84) 6.85
American March (6.82) 6.84
Egyptian January (8.60) 8.66
Egyptian March (8.62) 8.69

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 22
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs 236 and Rs. 236-12 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 236-4 with New York closing futures 5 opints up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 22

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/1, 64/1 and 64/5. The market showed some slight activity on some scattered enquiry but on the whole traders lacked confidence owing to disappointing foreign cables although some improvement occurred on good buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 64/10, 64/11 and 64/14.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/15/6. The market was quietly steady in the absence of any important demand with traders watching developments abroad. Prices slightly advanced on some enquiry due to better foreign news and closed steady at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/14/9 and 34/15/9.

INDIA'S NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Meeting On Feb. 8 To Inaugurate Federation

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

In connection with the proposed Federation of National Universities of India a preliminary meeting of representatives is proposed to be held here, on February 8 and 9, to inaugurate the Federation.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 22

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.94 5/8
To-day's closing	4.94 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 22

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.94
To-day's closing	4.94 9/16
Difference	+.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 22

Previous closing	74.84
To-day's opening	74.84
To-day's closing	74.90
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 and then improved to 4.94-3/16 subsequently rising to 4.94-9/16 which was the closing rate. The franc opened at 74.84 and then advanced to 74.90 at which point it closed.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 22

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 13/16d	23 7/8d
Forward	23 15/16d	24d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 22

Gold (£7-0-11) £7-0-8 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec 22

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Silver Spot (23 13/16d.) 23 7/8d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-11) £7-0-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 22

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 22
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.63 3/8) 5.63 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (57.71) 57.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 5/8) 1-4 11/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 22

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 22

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 58-5/8 and May 61. There was an entire absence of speculative activity on disappointing foreign cables with traders adopting waiting attitude.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98. The market was steadier on improved buying and commission house buying influenced by unfavourable foreign crop reports.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 22

Argentine linseed opened steady with February about unchanged. Trading was very quiet in the absence of any important demand and the price closed at 11.80.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 22

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£227 5/8 buyers £227 3/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Very steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 value) £17 1/4 sellers
Dunlop Dec (£20 1/4 sellers) £20 1/4 sellers
Lightning Dec (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 5/16 paid and sellers
April-June (6 1/2) 6 1/2 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec 22

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 9 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 9 6
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 9 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 22
10-30 p m

Wheat January	4 2 9
Wheat May	4 10 3
Linseed May	6 10 0

The tone closed steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 22

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 36 3/4) dol 37 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 81 3/4) unquoted

Pilot To Carry Undestroyed Mail

THE HAGUE, Dec. 22.

The pilot of K.L.M. air-liner, who is leaving to-day for Athens and Cairo, has been instructed to land at Rutbah to pick up the undestroyed portion of the mail carried by the ill-fated "Flying Hotel," and carry it to Batavia.—Reuter.

CONTINUED DEMAND FOR CURRENCY IN MONEY MARKET

BORROWERS PAY HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST FOR LOANS

Commodities Quiet With No Special Feature

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 22

On the Money Market, heavy Christmas British spending was re-elected in the continued demand for currency which with preparations to meet year-end requirements, provided the chief feature of the week. Consequently money was distinctly more usable and borrowers frequently paid upto 1 1/2 per cent for loans over the turn of the year.

Owing to a desire in several quarters to keep resources very liquid which is usual at this period of the year, discounts on bills developed a firmer tendency in the absence of buying interest.

Commodities generally were quiet with no special feature.

CONDITION OF RYOTS

Congress M. L. A.'s To Confer With Karnatak Leaders In Belgaum

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

Messrs. Gadgil and Jedhe, Maharashtra Assembly Members, are arriving in Belgaum on the 26th evening to meet Karnatak leaders. Mr. Hosmani, the Karnatak Assembly Member, also will be present.

A meeting is to be held the next morning to consider the economic situation of the ryots in Maharashtra and Karnatak. All interested in the subject are cordially invited. Mr. S. T. Patil of Bijapur, Veera Nagouda Patil of Hubli, Diwan Bahadur Lathe, M. P. Patil are among those expected.

SHRADDHANAND-SWAMI

(Continued from page 16.)

some five years. By how many years they anticipated the "national education" of Mahatma Gandhi is a matter of numerical calculation. Even in those days many were unhappy regarding the results of the great minute on Indian education indited by Lord Macaulay in 1835, "but no one" to quote Mr. Ramsay MacDonald again, "save the founder of the Gurukula, has translated his unhappiness into a new experiment." Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was a member of the Islington Commission and in that capacity was in India during the cold weather of 1914. As the Gurukula was "frowned upon by the Government and condemned by most Anglo-Indians," he desired to see it for himself and was encouraged by the late Mr. Gokhale, his colleague on the Commission. The late Mr. Gokhale and Munshi Ram were great friends, and the visit was easily arranged. After seeing the institution, viz:, the Gurukula of Hardwar, MacDonald contributed an article to the "Daily Chronicle" of London.

THE FIRST GURUKULA.

At the end of the year 1899, Munshi Ram attended the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. The Congress pandal was placed at his disposal one night and under the presidentship of the venerable Kashmiri Pandit Shyamlal he delivered his lecture on the resuscitation of the ancient Aryan system of Brahmacharya Ashram, which created a temporary impression even on the politicians. It required two years more to give a concrete shape to the scheme. The first Gurukula opened at Hardwar in March 1902. Munshi Ram gave the whole of his property worth 30 to 40 thousand rupees to the institution and amongst the first batch of students were his own sons. The large tract of land of about 900 acres was gifted by a devout Zemindar. It was a wilderness. Tigers lay in its land and in the ruins, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald writes, "wild elephants came plashing down from the hills. But the Ganges embraced the domain, the gift was accepted and there Munshi Ram lit his fires" and to quote Mahatma Gandhi once more, "turned a wilderness into a magnificent boarding college."

Munshi Ram gave more than a dozen years of undivided attention to the Gurukul. In 1914 the Gurukul had 274 boys. Mr. MacDonald, who visited it more than two years later observed that there were 300 boys all handed over to the legal guardianship of Munshi Ram. He was their father and they were his sons. When Mr. MacDonald visited the Gurukula he was greeted by "a tall magnificent figure bearing itself with command and grace. A painter of the modern school would welcome it as a model for the Christ. One of mediaeval taste would see in it a form of the Apostle Peter though a trifle tall and commanding for the fisherman." Whoever has seen Swami Shraddhanand cannot mistake the identity.

SHRADDHANAND SANYASI.

During the last years of Sir John Hewett's administration, the Gurukula found itself in a veritable storm, but Munshi Ram stood as a mountain and braved it. Those who were students in Maharashtra during the years 1908-10 can have some idea of the storm. Even Munshi Ram might have been pulverised, but for the fact that Lord Hardinge was Viceroy during the years 1911-14, and in North Indian affairs the Viceroy does interfere much more than elsewhere. About the year 1917 Munshi Ram gave up his worldly guise and his name, and became the Sanyasin of Faith—Swami Shraddhanand.

"New Motor Tax, Blow To City's Trade"

"LORRY & TAXI OWNERS PENALISED"

Call To Public To Bring Pressure On Govt. To Drop Proposed Measure

SAVE THE POOR FROM UTTER RUIN

The President of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union writes:—

The Government communique published by the Director of Information, Bombay, proposing to enhance the tax on motor cars, taxis and lorries throughout Bombay Presidency has come like a bolt from the blue to the poor lorry owners and the drivers. They are simply paralysed by the news.

If Tax Comes Into Force

If the proposed taxation is to come into force the lorries must all per force stop plying, thus badly affecting the transport of goods and consequently the trade of the city.

Similarly the taxi owners, whose income is also dwindling from day to day, are bound to feel the pinch most.

Benefit For Rich

May be, a few rich car owners who go out of city often for their pleasure trips are favourably effected by the abolition of the toll and introduction of the new system.

But What About Lorrymen?

May be the Municipal Commissioner will be saved of the burden of keeping a small staff. But what about the condition of hundreds of petty lorry and taxi owners who live by driving their own vehicles?

Some years back there was only a single tax (Municipal wheel tax). As a temporary measure for a year the police registration fee was introduced. It was not abolished but kept on ever since. These taxes by themselves are heavy indeed. The proposed new tax is beyond comparison with the old.

UNCONSCIONABLE INCREASE

The following figures will make the issue quite clear. I am not dealing here with lighter lorries because they are very few in number, although they would also be affected similarly.

Description of the lorry	Fees registration	(Police) tax	(Municipal) wheel tax	Total
Old Rates				
Heavy lorries of 4 tons and below: up to 3 tons		Rs. 64	Rs. 140	Rs. 204
Heavy lorries above 4 tons		Rs. 64	Rs. 160	Rs. 224
Lorries of 4 tons and below:				
Up to 3 tons	Rs. 700 plus 25 p.c. for solid tyres.			
Lorries above 4 tons	Rs. 800 plus 25 p.c. for solid tyres.			

Looking at the fact that there are no lorries with pneumatic tyres—they are all lorries with solid tyres,—the rates that they will have to pay will be in the case of lighter lorries Rs. 875 and in the case of heavy lorries Rs. 1,000 per year.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION

The condition of many of the petty lorry owners who make their own driving is already deplorable. Most of them have mortgaged their lorries and the jewels at home to the money-lenders for keeping up their cars to eke out an almost hand to mouth living. The condition of those that own more than one is none the better. There has been a drastic cut in the wages of drivers working under them. Due to the depression in trade and increased competition the rates have fallen very low. Without regard to the distance the maximum rate they get is annas eight per cart-load. The business runs mostly from three to four months a year and there is very little transport during the remaining period of the year. Deducting the charges on petrol, loading and unloading and the salaries of the drivers there is very little margin left for the owners to make the business self-supporting.

FACED WITH RUIN.

Under these circumstances unless a strong agitation is set up by the lorry and taxi owners and the drivers and the general public at large the just cause of the poor lorry-owners and drivers is bound to fail. Therefore, I appeal to the lorry and taxi owners and drivers as well as the general public to take the cause in hand and bring about pressure on the government from all sides so that the newly proposed taxes may be dropped and the poor owners and drivers may be saved from utter ruin.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING AT SEWREE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lorry Transport Workers' Union, a public meeting of the motor car, lorry and taxi owners and drivers will be held at Sewree Cotton Depot to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the proposed enhancement of the motor taxation.

"Contributing To World Peace"

Why Japan Denounces Washington Treaty

Her Desire To Have New Naval Treaty On Fair And Equitable Basis

TOKIO, Dec. 22.

Simultaneously with the Japanese denunciation of the Washington Treaty cabled to Washington for its conveyance to Senator Cordell Hull, the spokesman of the Navy Office, told newspapermen that "Japan sincerely desires a new naval treaty on a fair and equitable basis."

He referred to the rapid progress of naval construction and armaments manufacture and the remarkable change in the international situation since the conclusion of the Treaty in 1922 which had made it unsuitable to the present-day Japanese conditions.

The spokesman emphasised Japan's denunciation of the Treaty was a step towards making a substantial contribution to world peace, which, Japan ardently hoped, would be realised at the forthcoming Naval Conference by the abolition of the discriminatory naval ratio, and offensive armaments, and fixing a common upper limit at the lowest possible point, also establishing the principle of non aggression, non-menace and safeguarding the sense of security in national defence for all peoples.

Newspapers report that the Foreign Office has instructed Mr. Matsudaira in London to conduct informal naval talks with Britain, taking into consideration the British compromise plan.

The Foreign Minister, Hirota, has cabled to Viscount Saito, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, the text of the Notification of the termination of the Washington Naval Treaty, which the latter, later handed over to Senator Cordell Hull.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAR PRINCES MEET

To Discuss Federation Cordon & Maritime Problems

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 21.

The Karonaris of different states in the province, at their meeting early this week, prepared a draft of resolutions to be submitted to the committee of princes who met to-day in a conference held at the A. G. G.'s bungalow, Mr. Latimer presiding.

Greatest secrecy has been maintained regarding discussion. The general trend of opinion is that they have met to discuss the Federation scheme, the Viramgaon Customs Cordon and Kathiawar maritime problem.

At the recent conference in Delhi, Bhavnagar is reported to have taken a strong attitude towards this settlement. As the report goes, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani has refused to budget an inch, although Jamnagar and Junagadh have agreed to receive the fixed sums of Rs. 5 and 2 lakhs respectively. The case of Porbander and Morvi, is still pending.

C.-IN-C.'S VISIT.

It is surmised the visit of Commander-in-Chief to Jamnagar fixed for 13th January is in connection with a Port Salaya, where it is reported Government have decided to station troops to watch the imports of foreign arms and amunition and foreign articles.

KARACHI MADRAS AIR MAIL

To Make Halt In Hyderabad

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

A communique states:—

Negotiations for diversion via Hyderabad of the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service that have been proceeding for some time between the Tatas and Hyderabad Government having now been completed, it has been arranged that with effect from southbound flight leaving Karachi on January 4 next and north-bound leaving Madras on the same date, Bellary will be omitted as the scheduled halt on Karachi-Madras Service and halt will be made at Hyderabad instead.—United Press.

DUPLICATION OF AIR MAIL SERVICE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Air Mail Service between Croydon and Calcutta will be duplicated from New Year. The Karachi-Madras and Karachi-Lahore Services will also be duplicated.

The first aeroplane of duplicated service leaves Croydon on January 1, arriving at Calcutta on January 7 and in the reverse direction the first plane leaves Calcutta on December 5 and Karachi the next day. Between Calcutta and Rangoon connection will be maintained by the Indian National Airways Service.

The latest days and hour of posting may be ascertained from the Local Post Office.—United Press.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR SAAR

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 22.

With the arrival of 400 East Lancashires, British force of 1,500 for the Saar, was completed. To-day's detachment was received with an occasional cheer by Saar landers at level-crossing on the way, but there was no form of demonstration here. The troops marched through a silent crowd along the streets under the sign of Swastika to Debrach.

This is the last day, on which flags may be displayed. The Fourth Essex arrived earlier, went straight through in train to Neunkirchen.

The whole International Force has now arrived except a detachment of the Dutch Marines.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 3 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 15 1353
Parsi: Tir 18 1304
Sunrise: 7h 8m
Sunset: 6h 8m
High Water: 1-36 13-20
Low Water: 7-56 19-10

Lecture by Mrs. Edith How-Martyn, Hony. Director of the International Birth Control Information on "Population and Birth Control" under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, at Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m., Dr. A. S. Erulkar, presiding.

MONDAY, December 24.

Christmas Eve. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

TUESDAY, December 25

Christmas Day. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, December 26

Boxing Day. Public Holiday, Banks closed.

Bombay Races: Seventh Day of Winter Meeting.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

COELHO—Merlin, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Coelho on 22nd December. Funeral Sunday, 23rd at 5 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The band of the 1/16th Punjab Regiment will play a programme at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

BHARATEEYA TAROON SANGH

The annual meeting of the above Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Sangh's Hall to elect a Working Committee for the year 1935.

SOUTH INDIAN WOMEN'S ORCHESTRA

According to the latest information, this Orchestra from Madras will be arriving in the city on Monday.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

SHREE GOVARDHAN SANSTHA

The social gathering of Shree Govardhan Sanstha will be met under the presidentship of 108-Shree Gokulnathji Maharaj to-day (Sunday) at 5 o'clock in the evening on the premises of Shree Govardhan Bhuvan, Khetwadi, 11th Lane.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered, by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the following subject: "Buddhism the Religion of Practice."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned inquiry of the 'E' Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee, regarding the annual general election of the Executive Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION

The terminal general meeting of the Cutchi Students' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Grain Merchants' Association Hall, when all the members are requested to be present in time."

'HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE'

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The hymn 'Adon Olam' and the anthem 'Hatikhva' will be studied. Mr. M. D. Borgawker, will conduct the class.

SOUTH INDIANS' MEETING

A public meeting of the South Indians of the 'F' Ward will be held at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Astika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to support the candidature of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, in the forthcoming Municipal elections.

CANDIDATES FOR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The following candidates stand for different 'Wards' for the ensuing Municiapl elections:—

Mr. S. C. Joshi for 'D' Ward.
Dr Valentine Viegas for 'D' Ward.
Mr. J. Dandekar for 'G' Ward.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Life after Death" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture

"LIFE AFTER DEATH"

What is the state of the soul before the birth of the body and after its death?

Sunday, December 23rd, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

ON THE SCREEN TO-DAY

CAPITOL—"Cockeyed Cavaliers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Chained" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and on holidays at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maharani". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul". Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dolti Naiya". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
WEST-END—"Diwani". Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Private Life of Henry VIII. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Even Song". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Circus of Sin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-0 a.m. Popular Songs. 11-45 a.m. Band of 2nd Bn. The Durham Light Infantry Conductor: Frank H. Rose, A.R.C.M. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (By permission of Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.) 1. March "The Princess Arrives" Coates 2. Overture "Tancredi" Rossini 3. Selection "White Horse Inn" Benatzky and Stolz. 4. Cornet Solo "Serenade" Schubert. 5. Waltz "Passing of Salome" Joyce. 6. (a) Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mascagni. (b) "Spanish Dance" Schmeling. 7. Selection "Rose Marie" Friml. 8. Potpourri "Ballard Memories" Baynes. Regimental March "Light Barque" 1-15 p.m. God Save the King Emperor. Close down. 5-0 p.m. European Programme. The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-15 p.m. Indian music. 8-45 p.m. European Programme. The Aldershot Tattoo. (A.B.B.C. Recorded Programme). 8-45 p.m. Weather and other News. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. S.B. A South Indian Programme. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital by Leonard Issacs. 8-15 p.m. The B. B. C. Northern Orchestra. (Leader, Alfred Barker.) Conductor, T. H. Morrison. 9-15 p.m. The Bernard Crook Quintet. 9-45 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-00 p.m. A Short Religious Service for Young People, conducted by Dr. Percy Dearmer. 10-30 p.m. The London Symphony Orchestra. (Leader, W. H. Ried.) 11-00 p.m. The Wireless Military Band Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Frederick Ranalow (Baritone). 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
*Gramophone records.

SAVANTWADI STATE MUSLIM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Sawantwadi State Muslim Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada, Bombay, when Moulvi Fazlur Rehman will deliver a lecture on "Education among the Moslems."

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Circle will meet on Sunday 23rd instant at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rifat for X'mas greetings, a novel and pleasing programme has been arranged and Sm. Visalakshis, South Indian Ladies 'Orchestra' will be in attendance and on Wednesday 26th December at Wellington Cinema for the 3-30 p.m. show.

"SHRADDHANAND WEEK"

There will be a public meeting in connection with the death anniversaries of Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Hall of the Congress House.

INDIA KUMAR BANGERA CRICKET CHALLENGE SHIELD

The 2nd and 3rd matches of the first round of the above Tournament will be played to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) on the Cross Maidan at 12 p.m. sharp between the following teams:- The Karnataka Sports Club v. The Young Mogaveera Sports Club and The Mogaveera Sports Club v. The Kanara Young Cricketeers 'B'.

AT FORT ARYA SAMAJ

The death anniversary of Swami Shraddhanand will be celebrated under the presidentship of Swami Onkarsachchidanandaji, at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall, 249, Frere Road, Fort, (opposite G. P. O.) to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. Acharya Dwijendranath Shastry, Pandit Vijayashankerji and others will speak on the occasion.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and China per s.s. 'Conte Rosso' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 26th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Ormonde' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

MRS. BHIKHUBAI C. JALUNDHWALA.

Valuable work in connection with the Special Appeal Fund started by Mrs. Blackwell in connection with H. O. H. was done by Mrs. Bhikhubai Chandulal Jalundhwala one of the members of the Committee. She collected nearly Rs. 12,000 for Mrs. Blackwell's Special Appeal Fund for Bombay Hospitals. She rendered signal services during the Scientific Exhibition. Moved by a sense of public duty she gave a sum of Rs. 500 in charity for a programme of the Scientific Exhibition autographed by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne. She was thanked by their Excellencies for her kind donation to a deserving cause.

She is a member of the Committee of Industrial Home for the Blind, as well as on the Committee of Rescue Home and several others thus proving herself one of the most enthusiastic ladies working for the less fortunate ones.

She is an enthusiastic member of W.I.A.A.

A concert of Indian music was arranged on the 23rd August 1934 by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Women's Association. She presided on the occasion and distributed the prizes and certificates when she bought some embroidery and fancy work.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION

Socialists' Meetings To-day And To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Mahimat 9 p.m. when Comrades M. R. Masani, Yusuf J. Meherally, Purshottam Tricumdas, J. C. Maitra and C. K. Narayanswami will speak on "Socialists and Corporation."

PUBLIC LECTURE AT CHAUPATY

A public meeting will be held on the Chaupaty sands to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. when Messrs. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas, Ali Bahadur Khan, Meherally, C. K. Narayanswami and others will speak on "What the Municipal Corporation ought to be."

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a tea-conversation at the premises of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, Palm Mansions, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

STOP PRESS.

X'MAS MAIL FOR BELGIAN CONGO.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LEOPOLDVILLE (Belgian Congo), December 22.

"D.H. Comet," which finished third in the Melbourne Air Race, and was flown by the same pilot, Kenneth Waller with Maurice Franchomme, arrived from Brussels, covering over 4,000 miles in 51 hours, including stop durations, carrying 300lbs. of the Christmas mail for the Colony. The fliers will return with a similar load of mail for delivery on Christmas eve.

PARLEY ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, December 22.

What is officially described as a "general conversation on European affairs," was held between Sir J. Simon and M.M. Flandin, and Mon. Laval at the Quai d'Orsay on the occasion of the Foreign Secretary and Lady Simon passing en route to Cannes for Christmas. The British Ambassador and Minister were also present.

Discussion, which was preceded by lunch was attended by all Ministers and their wives. The conversations lasted for about 90 minutes.

ALLEGED ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY

Prisoner's Appeal Admitted

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Dec. 22.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day admitted an appeal preferred by Daji Dhaku Patil against the order of his conviction on a charge of having escaped from lawful custody, and sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, two months' additional imprisonment passed by the first class Magistrate of Bhiwandi.

The prosecution story is that Daji was arrested by the Padgha police after taking search of his house. He escaped from the lock-up and was chased. He fell in a 'nalla' and was re-arrested.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WOMAN

Accused Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Dec. 22.

Fakir Mahomed Shah, a Pathan of Kon village in the Bhiwandi taluka, was yesterday committed by the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan to stand his trial at the Thana Sessions Court on a charge of having murdered Yamni Bapu, an Agri woman, in the course of a struggle that followed the attempt of the accused to outrage her modesty on July 29 last.

The charge was investigated by the Sub-Inspector of Bhiwandi taluka police.

CONGRESS ELECTION DISPUTES

The adjourned inquiry of the "E" Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee, regarding the annual general election of the Executive Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

A pen-and-ink sketch by Mr. M. M. Mistry of Dr. Karel Hujer, Ph.D., the Czechoslovakian professor of Astronomy who has come to India to make a study of ancient Indian astronomy.

FATAL FALL SEQUEL

Police Suspect Suicide

Donchabai, wife of Amarsing, who expired in the G. T. Hospital due to a fracture sustained from a fall on Friday was suspected by the Princess Street Police to be a case of suicide.

Harikisandas, a cloth merchant, in giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury on Saturday said that his step-mother Donchabai, aged 24, and he were attending upon his father who was suffering from pneumonia. There was no ill-feeling between himself and his step-mother nor his father had any quarrel with her.

The Coroner in postponing the inquest remarked that no notice would be taken of any anonymous letters in this connection.

The railing of the window from which Donchabai fell extended to a height of three feet.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN BRITISH GUINEA

Low Percentage Of Literacy Involves Loss Of Political Rights

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 21

The Hon'ble Mr. Sriram, Bar-at-Law, Member of the Legislative Council and the leader of British Guinea, came here on a visit and gave a talk to the inmates of the Ashram on the position of Indians in British Guinea.

He began by making an analysis of the political and educational conditions of Indians over there, and said that though they were thousands of miles away they never had forgotten India and had always felt their oneness with the people of their native land. As the Colony belonged to the Dutch in the 18th Century, the laws of the land were partly Dutch and partly British and were too extremely complicated to admit of any smooth working for the benefit of the people living under it, particularly for the Indian community.

INDIANS AS COOLIES

Plantations for a very rich product, continued Mr. Sriram, of sugar were there in plenty; but Indians could take part in them only as labourers, the recruitment for which began about a century ago. Slavery was yet in existence; and the conditions of indentured labour was very pitiable. There were 2,50,000 Indians who had to live the wretched life of coolies, and their humiliation in former days required no recapitulation. Even woman-labourers had been a blot on the human side of life. They used previously to be housed in most insanitary and undesirable surroundings; and were forced to degradation both physically and morally. The extreme nature of their woeful conditions was to some extent mitigated in 1927 through the efforts of India's great leaders like Mr. Gokhale, Lokmanya Tilak and Gandhiji. But they had yet grievances about their low wages with which they were hardly able to educate their children who were also driven most unfortunately to labourer's life.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Disease and other physical troubles, further added Mr. Sriram, were not infrequently a dread to them. But there was hope for them and their leaders were exerting their utmost to improve their conditions with the result that now more than 50 per cent of the girls were school-going and a compulsory system of primary education was introduced recently under the control of religious institutions; though the more orthodox of the representative Indian communities were against the spread of such education. The number of rich people was very small yet they were found to exercise influence on the vast number of poor Indians, whom they exploited like anything. The question of higher education for the general mass of them was inconceivable, in view of such untoward situation created by the wealthy members of their own communities as well as by the indifferent attitude of the powers that be.

Mr. Sriram then pointed out the defects of the legal and constitutional conditions under which they had to live there and emphasised the need of sympathy and co-operation from the people of India in their work for the uplift of such a large number of their brethren in British Guinea.

EDUCATION-NECESSARY THING

Education, he continued, was the only thing, they required most now. Over 80 per cent of the Negroes are educated, but the number of literate Indians come to an average of 10 per cent. 75 per cent. of Negroes were voters whereas only 3 to 4 per cent of Indians had that right, literacy being a condition of franchise. They were earnestly endeavouring to provide facilities for secondary and higher education for their children outside British Guinea; and according to the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi, they have selected Santiniketan for that purpose. He hoped to be able to send in 1936 some students to Santiniketan which had impressed him so much.

The lecturer then went on describing the various social and political disabilities of the Indians there. The Hindus and Mohmedans were compelled to abide by alien laws with regard to their marriage and other social affairs. Thus divorce was a common feature of their social life and evils like drink were widely prevalent.

He concluded by making a fervent appeal to Indians to actively co-operate with them so that their cause might be strengthened; and thousands of their brethren might be reclaimed from such conditions of abject degradation.—United Press.

TRUTH ABOUT FAILURE OF WADI BUNDER STRIKE

Congress Socialist Party Leaders Refute False And Baseless Charges

We have received the following statement from P. A. Khedgiker, President G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and Messrs. Purshotham Trikamdas and M. R. Masani, Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Party.

The failure of the Wadi Bunder Hamals' strike has provided an opportunity to some interested parties to suggest that the leaders of the strike deserted the strikers and that the hamals lost confidence in the strike leaders. In replying to them, we take the opportunity of placing before the public the facts of the Wadi Bunder Hamals' strike.

The strike was neither brought about nor led by the Congress Socialist Party. It was a sequel to the wage-cut affected by the new contractor in the Wadi Bunder goods shed of the G. I. P. Rly. The hamals working in the loading department, after having decided to go on strike, approached the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union to help them in conducting the struggle. Prominent workers of the G. I. P. Union promised to give them all possible help. On Saturday morning 400 hamals in the inward sheds struck work. Comrades Jhabvala and Khedgikar, who were present at Wadi Bunder, organised a meeting of the strikers. A resolution was passed forming a Union of the Wadi Bunder Hamals. The strike was then conducted under the leadership of the Wadi Bunder Hamals' Union.

Societies Helped

The Congress Socialist Party, naturally offered to help the struggle of the workers and made a donation of Rs. 10 on behalf of the Party to the strike fund. Besides this some members of the Party attended the meetings morning and evening and helped the strikers in organising picketing and preventing the blacklegs from going to work. One member of the Party was arrested while arranging pickets and fined Rs. 50 or seven weeks' R. I. in default. The Congress Socialist Party have rendered all help to the strikers that they possibly could.

After the contractor offered to restore the wage-cut but refused to enter into an agreement with the Union in writing, Messrs. Purshottom, Masani and Maitra interviewed him with a view to bringing about a settlement. After some discussion a meeting was fixed up for the next day to settle the terms of the agreement. On the next day, however, when Com. Masani and Maitra approached him, he declined to negotiate, apparently under instructions from the railway authorities.

No Monetary Help

The strike continued for two days after the negotiations finally broke down. The men were determined not to go back to work. They marched to Bori Bunder and held a meeting at Azad Maidan, where a resolution was passed condemning the contracting system and demanding that it should be abolished. Subsequently they decided unanimously that they would not join work with the contractor but would go in search of work in some other places. Since then they stopped picketing and assembling in front of the goods sheds.

The old contractor neither approached the G. I. P. Rly., Workers' Union nor the Congress Socialist Party to bring about the strike, nor are we aware if at any time the old contractor approached the workers. Hamals, who were preparing for strike on account of wage-cut, approached the G. I. P. Union leaders on the day previous to the strike. There was no promise of monetary help from the old contractor nor has any help been received from him for the strike.

Baseless Charges

The statement that the leaders of the strike have deserted the Wadi Bunder hamals is false and baseless. They have done their best to prevent blacklegs from going in. Picketing was organised during the whole week. In spite of this, the contractor remitted blacklegs from the suburbs and brought them by train to Sandhurst Road Station. It was not possible to prevent this. When 400 blacklegs had taken the place of the strikers, they realised the futility of waiting further and decided to go in search of work elsewhere. After they had decided not to hold meetings in front of the goods shed the pickets were withdrawn from the gates, although one or two members of the Union are still daily visiting the sheds to be in touch with the men.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

Plays "The Toy Shop"

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

The children of the New Era School played on the stage at the Opera House on Thursday "The Toy Shop." The dances, dialogues, music and costumes had the varied and peculiar cosmopolitan touch which marks the functions prompted by the School. The Motif, if it may be so-called, of the play, in the sense of unfettered child abandon, was, of course, a faint reminiscence of the subject by Russian dancers. The dialogue obviously meant to strengthen the otherwise incoherent and loose fragments of music and the dances. Syt. C. C. Mehta as "Hussein Chacha" maintained with admirable zeal and patience the dialogue which occasionally threatened to be a monologue. The dances, which seemed to be the main attraction for the evening, varied from martial drill exercises to "Garba."

Kumari Bansari's interlude was, however, a marked distinction. Her instinctive abilities require sympathetic care and informed guidance.

Kumari Medha Jodha as the magic doll, rightly occupied the centre of the child stage. Her dances were a disciplined response. They revealed a training truly educative in art, neither sentimental nor rigidly archaic. Only, her costume had a touch of the "revue" style which should have been avoided.

Kumari Chandralata Patel's movement would, perhaps, have had freer expression if she had not been so obviously padded and overloaded with clothes and tinsel fragments.

Syt. Nyasi's facile foot-work could be appreciated. As an ex-student he is decidedly in the front rank of the School's Young artists.

The "Garba" had the features which, unfortunately, are the common rage; unmeaning wrist play, diagonal jerks and twists. Except for the two leading figures, the costumes were also out of the spirit of the dance.

The play on the whole was creditable entertainment by and for the children. And, one cannot naturally expect more than the spontaneity and vivacity which the children incorporated in their "Toy Shop"—essentially a child-play.

CONGRESS CARS FOR SALE

The General Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress write to say that there are for sale the following cars and busses which were used for Congress work:

Ford Bus No. X 5405.
Bus Tourer X 6396.
Fiat Tourer Y 1553.
Fiat Landon Y 183.

Intending buyers are requested to see the General Secretary, Sjt. G. N. Desai at the Congress House on Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 11 a.m. (S.T.)

WHITE LEPROSY

(GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

SECOND WEEK
of
The Greatest Show On Earth
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
Colossal Spectacle

Cleopatra

with

CLAUDETTE COLBERT

And 8,000 others.

To-day 10 a. m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Pathe

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Tennis Rankings And Their Basis

(By J. C. MAITRA).

THE FIRST RANKING LIST OF INDIA.

The first ranking list of Indian Tennis players has been issued by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and the following stand in the order of merit:—

MEN.

(1) Sohanlal; (2) E. V. Bobb; (3) D. N. Kapoor; (4) Islam Ahmed and S. Sawhney; (6) B. T. Blake and W. H. H. Michelmore (8) B. Rachappa; (9) C. L. Mehta, and (10) N. Krishnaswamy.

WOMEN

(1) Miss Jenny Sandison; (2) Miss Leela Row; (3) Mrs. H. C. S. Stork; (4) Miss M. Parrot and Miss E. Borjour; (6) Miss H. Harvey Johnston.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF PROPER RANKING

I congratulate the ranking Committee on their praiseworthy efforts. A list of this kind was long over due. While the leading tennis countries have it as every year as a matter of course, we, in India, have still to make a beginning. But unlike the continental counties we have several difficulties in the way. The chief among them are: (1) the long distances which separate the different provincial centres, (2) the varying conditions of play as regards the construction of the courts, and (3) the difference in the playing seasons.

A DRAIN ON A PLAYER'S PURSE.

I need hardly mention, that tennis is a very expensive game. In order to reach a high standard of efficiency and skill, one has to devote not only a good deal of time but also spend a lot of money on rackets, balls and courts. If one has a court of his own, he is fortunate, otherwise, to reserve a court in a club every now and then is an expensive business, which few can afford. These are, however, indispensable to a first-rate player. On the top of it all, if one has to travel long distances, at his own expense, to compete in the various tournaments in the country, he is sure to find his purse empty ere long.

WHERE COURTS DIFFER.

Then the construction of the Courts varies in the different provinces of India. In the North and the East, they have Lawn Courts, while in the South and the West they are made of cement. The result is that those who are accustomed to play on one or the other type, find themselves at Sea when they are asked to play on a Court not to their liking. Or they must get used to the new type before they take to field in a tournament. It all means more expense of time, energy and money.

SEASONS DO NOT AGREE EITHER.

The seasons also do not tally. While the Sind and Southern tournaments are long over the other important tournaments are just beginning. Unless one from the former provinces keeps himself in training after his local tournaments are finished, he is not likely to find his form when playing in a later tournament. Owing to these difficulties, most of the players above ranked did not either meet one another or did not do themselves justice when they met. The ranking list is therefore faulty to this extent.

MY PROPOSAL FELL THROUGH

More than a decade ago when I was Tennis Secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana, I proposed to hold an Inter-Provincial Tournament in Bombay. But my scheme fell through as it did not find support from the other Gymkhanas. It was then that I started the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships Tournament. I had suggested it on the lines now adopted by the Board of Control for Cricket in India for the Ranji Trophy All-India Cricket Championship Tournament.

LACK OF SUPPORT FOR INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNEY.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association had started an Inter-Provincial Tournament in which it was laid down that the tournament should be held in the province which won the championship. For the various reasons mentioned above few provinces participated in it. Even those who did, did it in an un-official and, more or less, unrepresentative manner. Because there being no Provincial Associations then, the competitors elected themselves.

NEED FOR A REAL ALL-INDIA TOURNAMENT

Any way, the tournament was marooned in the North for a few years and, I believe, died a natural death. Now, there is the All-India Tournament at Allahabad, held under the auspices of the A.I.L.T.A. I can hardly give it the importance which its title demands, since it is equally defective. The tournaments at Bombay and Calcutta can easily claim equal, if not, greater, importance, in point of class, quality and territorial representation. It is therefore absolutely necessary that there should be an All-India Tournament of a truly representative character.

BOMBAY CAN SHOULDER THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It should not be difficult to establish one now. The provincial associations are in a fairly organised state. They can be depended upon to send their representatives to compete in an All-India Tournament, which might be played on the lines of the Wimbledon. It should be played alternately in Bombay and Calcutta, because these two cities are in a position to pay the expenses of the players who come to play there in case the provinces cannot. Incidentally, it may prove a source of income to the A.I.L.T.A., should it decide to levy a tax on the profits.

TRUE BASIS FOR RANKING.

Only when we have a tournament of such an All-India colour and representation, we can spot the players with a definite degree of certainty and rank them with equal justice. It is quite possible that Sohanlal and Bobb might have reached the top steps of the ladder as Miss Jenny Sandisan and Miss Leela Row were sure to, in a tournament of this kind. But then there would be no Madan Mohan to challenge their titles as he might well do now. The positions of the others in both sections are still more uncertain. I hope the A.I.L.T.A would take up the question more seriously and try to solve it in the way I have suggested.

BOMBAY LEADS THE WAY.

In contrast with the difficulties of the A.I.L.T.A., the provinces have a comparatively easy task in ranking their players. I am glad the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association have led the way. I trust the others will follow the lead soon. But it beats why the Bombay Council have left the women in the cold. I am sure it would have been as easy to rank them as the men. The authorities owe an explanation to the fair-sex. The men rank as follows:—

(1) E. V. Bobb; (2) J. Charaniiva; (3) J. E. Tew; (4) C. V. Bhandarkar; (5) A. G. Gupte; (6) Ranbir Singh; (7) A. M. D. Pitt; (8) R. F. Vakharia; (9) A. C. Suntook and (10) C. Gonsalves.

Thracian Prince Wins Again On Saturday

W. Dillon And Mr. N. Begmahomed Summoned To Calcutta

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

There was a great improvement in the attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, and the wagering assumed brisk proportions. Favourites figured prominently much to the delight of punters anxious to get their Christmas expenses.

W. Dillon, who registered another treble, has so far ridden sixteen winners. Unfortunately, any horse the champion jockey is astride, finds ready backing and following his mounts would not be a paying proposition for backers with small capital.

F. Northmore, who injured his shoulder early in the season, obtained a double.

Features of the sport were the fluent victory of Thracian Prince in the Sandown Plate and the popular success of Arab Queen in the Ridge Plate (Division I).

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Kum Bak after capturing the X'mas Handicap had to run the gauntlet of an objection for boring. As Mr. Diamond's gelding was not to blame for the trouble which was caused by Will Scarlet, the protest lodged by the rider of Almeida was rightly over-ruled.

BOWLEY'S MASTERLY RIDING.

Bowley received a hearty cheer on returning to the paddock after winning the Matheran Plate on Truro. Babar Bhan made the pace hot till right into the straight where Rejoice was hailed as the winner until Truro secured an opening on the rails to win an exciting race. The masterly jockeyship of the veteran rider evoked much praise, and there is no doubt that there is life in the old dog yet.

PRINCE KHAN'S FIRST WIN.

Mr. Kelso's colours were carried to victory in the Lavington Plate by Prince Khan. The Parsi owner has been out of touch with fortune, and it is to be hoped that this success is the forerunner of others to come. R.T.C. broke through the tapes twice and gave Dillon an anxious time. Staying on stoutly Prince Khan overhauled Dandy Brush to win fairly comfortably. This was the first victory of the son of My Prince, who was a good stayer in Ireland.

Some harsh things were said after Farhan Pasha's victory in the Ridge Plate (Div. III). It will be recalled that Mr. B. Mahomed's bay blotted his record badly in the Cooperage Handicap on November 24 when he was first favourite with Simmons up. As he had previously trounced a big field by four lengths in the fast timing of 1min. 21secs, his sudden loss of form puzzled those who follow the book. Although three weeks have elapsed since this failure, Farhan Pasha came to light again in the Ridge Plate run over a mile, beating a field of useful horses. At one moment Rushdi appeared to have the race won, but battling on gamely Farhan Pasha wore him down to win by a neck. The winner returned Rs. 95 for win, but his victory caused much dissatisfaction because the public neglected him, having burnt their hands badly when he was first favourite. This improvement in form needs some explanation and is awaited with interest.

The Daily Double returned Rs. 82-8 to those coupling Amritsar and Farhan Pasha.

As nobody spotted the Daily Treble the sum of Rs. 810 has been carried over to the Boxing Day Meeting.

CALLED TO CALCUTTA.

It is understood that W. Dillon and Mr. N. Begmahomed have been summoned to Calcutta in connection with the Secunderabad Race Enquiry.

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE PRONGS PLATE: Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Nelson's SUN ROSE 8-1 Dillon 1
Mr. Rashid Swedani's ORPHELIA 8-4 Brace 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's LOOKMAN 8-1 Selby 3
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT 8-1 Subeya 4

Time.—2mins. 8-4|5secs.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths ; 1|2 length; and 2-1|2 lengths.

Favourite.—Sun Rose.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, and Rs. 21; Rs. 101 and Rs. 45 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 10-8; Rs. 50-8 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

Not Run.—Jahan Ara.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

The Race:—It was fair start. Aziza was slowly away. Lookman soon went to the front and established a long lead from Sun Rose, Tair al Zaman and The Knut. They ran in this order until the turn where Sun Rose joined Lookman and, with Orphelia coming up with a late run, the race became exciting. Sun Rose beat Orphelia by 1-1|2 lengths.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE MATHERAN PLATE: Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRURO 10-0 Bowley 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REJOICE 9-4 Munro 2
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's BABAR BHAN 7-0 (car. 7-6) Dillon .. 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's POETRY 7-9 Graham 4

Time.—1min. 31-2|5secs.

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths and 2 lengths.

Favourite.—Rejoice.

First tote paid Rs. 74 for win, and Rs. 23; Rs. 16 and Rs. 25 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 37 for win and Rs. 11-8; Rs. 8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Not Run.—Chantry and Daftrum.

Winner trained M. Ryan.

The Race:—

Truro moved out slowly. Babar Bhan going to the front with a long lead from Poetry and Vignette with Sanguine next. Babar Bhan who was caught in front of the stand by Rejoice and Truro, the latter finding an opening on the rails, got up to beat Rejoice by a length.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE PRONGS PLATE. (Div II.) Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance--Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's AMRITSAR 7-5 Dillon 1
Mr. J. A. Wadia's HAVANA 8-1 Hardinge 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ 6-13 Graham 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's TAJ BAHADUR, 8-5 Brace 4

Time.—2min. 10secs.

Won by 3|4 length, neck and neck.

Favourite.—Amritsar.

First tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 46 and Rs. 38 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 9-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8; Rs. 23 and Rs. 19 for places.

Not Run.—Rolls Royce and Faddak.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

The Race.—Hussun al Iraq went to the front, attended by Gul Jamal, Imperial, Amritsar and Hubaijan Beg, Kurdi running last. There was no change in the order until the distance post, where Amritsar collared Hussun al Iraq and, resisting a late challenge from Havana, won by 3|4 of a length. Taj Bahadur was beaten out of third place by Hussun al Iraq.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE RIDGE PLATE—(Div. II.): Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. D. D. Ghista's BULBUL HAZAR 8-3, Northmore .. 1
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-6 Hardinge 2
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 8-9 Selby 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's GREEN LAWN 8-10 Simmons 4

Time.—1min. 54-2|5secs.

Won by neck 3 lengths and 2 lengths.

Favourite.—Money Order.

First tote paid Rs. 295 for win, and Rs. 55; Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 147-8 for win, and Rs. 27-8; Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Not Run.—Danger.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race:—Riyad II was quickest out of the barrier with Mumrih, Adbha II, Shogat Aziz and Yanoos following in the order named. At the five Adbha II had the advantage over Mumrih and Yanoos, Al Hazar being prominent at this stage. Nearing the turn Bulbul Hazar moved up fast from the rear and overhauling the leaders a furlong from home went on to beat Al Hazar and Yanoos comfortably.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE: Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for all horses.

Mr. Kelso's PRINCE KHAN, 8-0, Marrable 1
Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH, 8-1, Davison 2
H H the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C. 8-11, Dillon 3
Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE, 9-4, Brace 4

All ran.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 43 3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 78 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 39 for win and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

The Race:—R. T. C. broke the tapes and gave much trouble. Oratorio raced ahead when the field settled down, pursued by Superlative, Rosette and Prince Khan. At the "five" the others closed on Oratorio and Superlative brought them round a furlong from home. R. T. C., Prince Khan and Dandy Brush made their efforts, Prince Khan finishing well to beat Dandy Brush with R. T. C. a poor third.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE RIDGE PLATE—(Div. III.): Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Basheer Mahomed's FARHAN PASHA, 8-13, Simmons 1
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's RUSHDI, 9-0, Carslake 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING, 9-4, Blythe 3
Mr. Eve's ANCHOR, 8-12, Brace 4

Not Run:—Quarry 9-1.

Won by neck, 1|2 length, short head.

Time: 1 min. 53 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 95 for win, and Rs. 36, Rs. 54 and Rs. 50 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 47-8 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 27 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

The Race:—From an uneven start, Muhaisin showed out for a while. Happy King soon took charge and led Farhan Pasha, Muhaisin, Rushdi, No Limit and Aslan Beg. Happy King entered the straight first but challenged close home by Rushdi and Farhan Pasha went under, the last named winning by a neck from Rushdi. Anchor was a late fouth.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE X'MAS HANDICAP: Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK, 9-4, Dillon 1
Mr. N. Begmahomed's ALMEIDA, 8-3, Marrable 2
Mr. Eve's HERITAGE, 7-4, Rowley 3
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's TERNLET, 7-7, Graham 4

Not Run:—Berrydale 8-3 and Centoi 7-13.

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 15 3|4 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 12, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 10 for win, and Rs. 6, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

The Race:—Will Scarlet after moving out last, quickly forged his way to the front to lead Heritage, Kum Bak and Almeida with Bay Monk last. Will Scarlet tired up the straight leaving Kum Bak and Almeida to fight the finish. The former won all out by half a length. An objection against the winner for interfer-

(Continued in col. 4.)

(Continued from Col 7.)

ence was overruled.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE SANDOWN PLATE: Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's THRACIAN PRINCE, 8-7, Selby 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO, 8-7, Dillon 2
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN, 8-11, Brace 3
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN, 9-4, Munro 4

All ran.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 4 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 11 3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 6-8, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

The Race:—Buland had his head in front for a spell. Thracian Prince however raced ahead and leading all the way easily outstayed Sabrino and Carnelian who attempted to get on terms from the distance.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE RIDGE PLATE—(Div. I.): Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's ARAB QUEEN, 8-11, Northmore .. 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HAMIYAH, 9-4, Munro 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's AL HAMIL, 8-9, Dillon 3
Mr. Eve's FUNNY FACE, 8-4, Brace 4

Not Run: Darianoor 8-12.

First tote paid Rs. 39 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 54 and Rs. 15 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 19-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

The Race:—Arab Queen was quickly in the van with Vershan, Saifuldowla and Funny Face next in order and Fiery Face whipping in. Al Hamil was in the bunch. Arab Queen travelling smoothly won comfortably. Hamiyah, Al Hamil and Funny Face, all hard ridden, taking the other placings in the order named. Saifuldowla appeared to have been in the picture but his name was not included in the minor placings.

HINDUS' NARROW VICTORY

C. P. Quandrangular Tourney

NAGPUR, Dec. 22.

In the C. P. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament finals today Hindus won against Parsees by the narrow margin of ten runs.

Hindus:	First Innings	184
	Second Innings	115
	Total	299
Parsees:—	First Innings	150
	Second innings (which was completed today after 2-1|2 hours play)	134
	Total	284

MATAR AGRICULTURISTS DEMAND

Remission Of Last Year's Suspensions

(From A Correspondent).

MATAR, Dec. 21.

The Matar Taluka Agriculturists' Conference was held on the 20th instant under the presidency of Sjt. Bhagvandas Desai, M.L.C. The Conference represented nearly fifty villages of the Taluka. Its immediate object was to relieve the poor and indebted cultivators of the Taluka of the last year's half-suspended assessment. Some of the resolutions referred to the much-needed changes in the current anna-valuation standard and the determination thereof. There were two important resolutions which referred to the parallel cases of remissions in some of the backward districts like Ratnagiri, Thana and the Bombay Suburban. The fact that Sindh has the special consideration in the current year was referred to.

The low condition of the soil, the vagaries of nature, the general indebtedness and the heavy depression in the prices of agricultural products necessitate the remission of the last year's suspensions, though the crops will be all right for the next year.

The necessity of protection of cows and keeping the best bull at the Taluka was brought to the notice of the assembled representatives.

Dr. S. G. Vengsarkar, M.D. (Bom.) Ag. Honorary Physician K. E. M. Hospital, is proceeding abroad on Monday to visit the hospitals and medical colleges in England and the Continent. He is the eldest son of Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar, the well-known Congress worker at Dadar and vice-chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the recent Bombay sessions of the Indian National Congress.

AUSTRIAN DEPORTEE CONVICTED

Man Who Escaped From Police Custody Gets 4 Months' R. I.

POONA, Dec. 22.

The City Magistrate this afternoon sentenced Joseph Ruttner, Austrian Engineer to four months' rigorous imprisonment under section 224 I.P.C. for escape from lawful custody. Ruttner pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Railway Police Inspector of Poona stated that he arrested the accused in a stack of hay. He said that he had received information from Khandala that a European was knocking about in a jungle in the vicinity of the station.—A. P.

ARTHUR CAR RELIEVED OF CAPTAINCY

G. Heane And S. Rhodes To Skipper Notts Team

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Arthur Carr, Larwood's staunchest supporter in the leg-theory controversy, has been relieved of captaincy of Nottinghamshire, which he has held since 1919.

Carr, interviewed, said he had not heard anything, but the said news would not spoil his Christmas.

The Notts General Committee has announced that G. Heane and S. Rhodes would be joint captains next season.

It will be remembered, Carr had announced, last season, his intention of retiring, and said if he was absent the side would probably be captained from the pavilion.

CRAWFORD BEATS PERRY

Australia's Lead In Sydney Tennis Tournament

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 22.

In the Triangular Tennis Tournament, Crawford beat Perry, 6/0, 6/4. Crawford was in top form, and varied the length and pace of his drives. Perry who was obviously stale and lacked concentration, netted and outed the easiest shots.

At present Australia has obtained eight wins, Great Britain three and France one. The Tournament concludes on Monday.

Babu Gurdit Singh To See Rajen Babu

PATNA, Dec. 22.

Babu Gurdit Singh arrived here this morning from Calcutta on his way to Chapra, where he is proceeding to meet Babu Rajendra Prasad, with a view to consult him in connection with Mr. P. K. Pal's conviction, under Section 109, at Amritsar.

According to him it was an unnecessary harassment. Babu Gurdit Singh left for Chapra this afternoon.—United Press.

Mass Executions In Moscow

"BARBAROUS REPRISALS"

British Labour Circles Condemn Soviet Policy

(Special Cable)
MOSCOW, December 21.

Five persons were sentenced to death and 25 others to varying terms of imprisonment at the textile city of Ivanovo for stealing foodstuffs, including 29 tons of bread, valued at £20,000.

BRITISH LABOUR STIRRED

The report of the recent mass executions in Moscow have stirred British Labour. It will be recalled that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party in Britain had passed a resolution that they were profoundly shocked and alarmed at the reprisals following the murder of Kirov, in the form of widespread summary executions.

"BARBAROUS" EXECUTIONS

The British paper "Daily Herald" stigmatised the executions as barbarous and unworthy of an advanced regime which the Soviet boasts of.

FREAK OF NATURE

REW, Dec. 22.

A strange case of freak of Nature is reported from village Karwah in the State.

A she-buffalo is reported to have given birth to a calf which had a head like a crocodile, feet like a bear, stomach like a ram and stiped like a tiger. The calf died almost immediately after birth.—United Press.

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NO CAUSE FOR INTERFERENCE

Poona Judge Upholds Magistrate's Order

(From A Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 20.

The appeal filed on behalf of Balia Mahar who it will be remembered was seatenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default an additional 3 months' R. I. and thereafter to be bound over for a further period of two years upon his executing a bond of Rs. 200 and a surety for a like amount came up for hearing in the District and Sessions Court Poona last week.

Messrs. Khan and Nadkarni represented the appellant Mr. Khan argued at great length upon the severity of the sentence. The Public Prosecutor Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee made a brief reply.

In dismissing the appeal, the District and Sessions Judge Mr. Nannavati remarked that the City Magistrate, had in his opinion, considered all the facts of the case and that he did not propose to interfere with his judgment.

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY MANAGER RETIRES

(From A Correspondent)
JAMNAGAR, Dec. 22

The retirement of Mr. F. C. Nissen the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, was the occasion of a gathering of unusual interest, yesterday, at the Jubilee Building, Jamnagar.

K. S. Madhavsinhji, the Traffic Superintendent and Deputy Manager of the Railway, K. S. Sursinhji, the Director of Agriculture, and several others were present when a reception was given to Mr. Nissen and an address was read by Mr. M. M. Shah.

AIRMAILS SET UP NEW RECORD

Despatches To India Increase By Thirty Per Cent

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Dec 21.

The heaviest Christmas airmails ever despatched from Britain were carried by the Imperial air services, following the recent reductions in the Empire air postage rates. The Post Master General announces that letter airmails sent on England-India-Australia and England-South Africa services weighed 12,807 lbs. or approximately 3,20,000 letters, as compared with 7,491 lbs. of 188,000 letters in the Christmas airmails of 1933.

Despatches to South Africa increased by 133 per cent; to India by 30 per cent; Malaya, 332 per cent, and East Africa and Rhodesia, 39 per cent, while Australia received the first Christmas airmail weighing 1,602 lbs.

In addition to 2,208 lbs parcels were carried by the Imperial air services as compared with 1,572 of last year.

FRANCE DENIES PRESS REPORT

Will Not Denounce Washington Treaty

PARIS, Dec. 21.

The Foreign Minister officially denies that France will denounce the Washington Treaty.

It is understood the Government's attitude is that the Treaty no longer exists as the result of Japan's decision to denounce it.

There is, therefore, no need that France should formally denounce the treaty.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF R. M. S. P. COMPANY

Entire Assets To Be Transferred To New Concern

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Dec 21.

Plans for realisation of the assets and the reconstruction of the R. M. S. P. Company are contained in a circular issued to the holders of the debenture stock of the R. M. S. P. Company.

The scheme provides for the transfer of the whole assets of the Company to a new company to be called the "Royal Mail" Realisation Company. The directors express the opinion that the total capitalisation of £530,000 of the realisation the Company reflects a fair and reasonable valuation of the assets to be acquired.

The circular states that the balance sheets for 1932 and 1933, —and directors reports show clearly—that the share holders capital is irretrievably lost. A similar course is proposed by the share holders of the debenture stock of the associated concern of Elder Dempster Company.

VICEROY TO REVIEW TROOPS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 22.

The Review of Troops to be held by the Viceroy on January 31 promises to be a spectacular one.

The Parade will consist of at least 15,000 troops of all Arms.

It is understood no horse traffic will be allowed and certain roads will be closed to public to allow the Viceroy's car to pass.—United Press.

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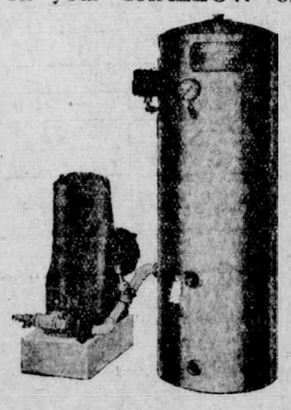
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GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD

Urges All Parties To Work Reforms, Replying To Sardars' Address

The Governor of Bombay addressed the Gujarat Sardars on Saturday at Ahmedabad.

In the course of his address His Excellency said:—

"I have much pleasure in meeting you all in Darbar for the first time since my assumption of the Governorship of this Presidency, and extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome.

"It is a great pleasure to me, as it will be to you, to welcome the following two new Sardars into your Order:—First Class (Talukdar): Thakor Chandrasinhji Fatehsinhji of Kanjari and First Class (non-Talukdar): Nawab Mir Hafizuddin Ahmedkhan of Surat.

To these I shall have the pleasure of presenting dresses of honour before the close of the Darbar.

"Since my arrival in India I have had opportunities of making the acquaintance of leading members of your Order and gaining information of their activities in public life. It has given me great pleasure to learn that they are taking keen interest in the administration of the Province and of local affairs.

Share In Public Life.

"In the present political situation in this country, when great constitutional changes are pending, it is incumbent on those who have a real stake in its prosperity, as you have, to take their full share in public life, and I am glad to find that these members of your Order fully realise their responsibilities in this connection. I sincerely trust that others of you, who may not perhaps so far have had the desire to enter public life, will follow their example.

"I fully realise that the agricultural depression which has prevailed throughout the world during the past few years must have adversely affected your interests as landlords. I know that you have, by custom, to maintain a certain status, and that, in some cases, it has become scarcely possible for you to do this without incurring debt. It is hardly necessary for me to impress upon you the necessity of adapting yourselves to the situation by observing the strictest economy.

Coming Reforms.

"The present is not, you will agree, a fitting occasion for me to enter into a detailed survey of current politics, but it will, I think, be appropriate for me to make a brief reference to the far-reaching and statesmanlike proposals for constitutional reform contained in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report which has recently been published.

"I have no doubt that most of you have read the Report. If you have not already done so, I would strongly advise you to study the scheme recommended by the Joint Committee, so as to be able to judge for yourselves what a great advance it is upon the present position.

"I would also ask you to bear in mind that the paramount need of the hour is a strong constitution suited to, and workable in, the conditions of India, and that no better scheme acceptable to all concerned, has so far been put forward or is likely to be produced in the near future. The Path of wisdom under these circumstances is, therefore, for all the parties concerned to go forward with the scheme which holds the field, and to render all possible help to Government and to the country in working it successfully, so as to prove to the world that India has reached the stage where constitutional advance is justified.

Sardars' Claims.

"You will be glad to note that the Joint Parliamentary Committee have not been unmindful of your claims, and that in paragraphs 370-371 of their Report they have made valuable recommendations in connection with them.

"You are aware that in the ensuing year His Majesty the King Emperor will be celebrating the Silver Jubilee of his reign. The method of celebrating the occasion in a fitting manner has already been settled in accordance with His Majesty's wishes. You will in due course hear from the Collectors of your districts full details of the programme of celebrations, and I have no doubt that you, the Sardars of Gujarat, whose loyalty to His Majesty is well-known, will heartily co-operate in making the celebrations a real success."

TRIBUTE TO AHMEDABAD S. P. C. A.

Governor Lays Foundation Stones Of Two Institutions

The Governor of Bombay laid the foundation stones of Garrett Veterinary Hospital and the Vadilal Sarabhai Released Prisoners' Home at Ahmedabad on Saturday.

In the course of his speech His Excellency said:

"I have heard much of the excellent work which is being done by the Ahmedabad Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Although it is not the oldest, it is, I believe, the foremost branch in this Presidency.

"It is greatly to its credit that it has so clearly recognised that progress in the humane treatment of dumb animals will be secured not only by prosecutions, but also by educating public opinion, especially among the young. The propaganda to which you refer in your address seems to me particularly suitable, and I am certain that it will have its beneficent results in the long run, however slow progress may appear to be in the beginning.

Greater Education Required.

"I have heard it said that some of the poorer classes, who overload their animals, seriously urge in justification that, as the times are harder, their animals must bear a heavier burden than before. This, I think, shows the extent to which greater education is required.

"I am very glad to see from your annual reports that you have established taluka branches of the Association. In this respect also your Society is leading the way.

"I sincerely hope that the construction of the Garrett Hospital, which clearly supplies a long-felt, want will mark a fresh era in the Society's progress.

Helping Released Prisoners.

"Scarcely less valuable, Sir, is the work which your Released Prisoners Aid Society is doing. This is a form of social work to which Government attach the highest importance, as has been evinced in the successive measures of legislation which have been carried through in the last few years. Nevertheless I am afraid that, in spite of the efforts which recently have been made to enlist public opinion on the subject, the progress in the realisation of the duties of society in respect of the after-care of released prisoners has been slower than my Government hoped. They therefore appreciate the more the work which your Society has achieved, as also the help which it has given to the jail and criminal tribes departments in this respect.

"The activities of both these Societies are true examples of the principle that the quality of mercy is not strained, and I commend them to the support of all charitable persons."

ADDRESSES SANAND MUNICIPALITY

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his reply to the address of the Sanand Municipality on Saturday, said:—

"I observe that your own administration has been peaceful and sound, and that you have maintained the satisfactory condition of the Municipality's finances. These are achievements of which you have reason to be proud, and I am glad to have this opportunity of congratulating you on them.

"Nevertheless, I see that it is a matter of concern to you that your finances do not permit you to provide for the needs of secondary education by the maintenance of the Anglo-Vernacular School which was closed in 1925.

"The opinion of educationalists is, as you know, divided on the question whether the provision of secondary education in the smaller country towns is desirable at the present time, or whether it is not preferable that parents who wish their children to have such education should send them to the larger towns where the facilities are greater and the education imparted is of a higher standard. No doubt if freedom of choice was accorded, most parents would prefer the former alternative, and I can understand this feeling.

No Help From Govt.

"I think, however, that it involves the necessary corollary that, if the local body, on whom the provision of secondary education is not laid as an obligatory duty, nevertheless desires to make such provision, always assuming that charitable aid is not forthcoming, it must be prepared to find the full amount required for the maintenance of the school by increasing its resources, before Government, who have made it clear that they cannot increase their commitments at present, are asked for any concession.

"I have made some enquiry into the sources of your income, and find that there are three main heads, of which only two come under the category of direct taxation, and involve an imposition of only Rs. 1/4 per head on the local inhabitants. This is a very low figure, and I advise you to consider the advisability of tapping other sources of revenue of which there are still many open to you."

MARTIN INSULL ACQUITTED

Jury Returns Verdict After Seven Hours' Deliberation

(Special Cable.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 22.

Martin Insull was acquitted on the charge of embezzlement of 344,000 dollars from the Middle-west Utilities Company. The jury deliberated for nearly seven hours. He will be tried on January 15, 1935 on the second charge of embezzlement.

PUNJAB 'VARSITY CONVOCATION

Creditable Success Of Girl Students

LAHORE, Dec. 22.

The Convocation of the Punjab University was held in the University Hall to-day, the Vice-Chancellor presiding. His Excellency the Governor did not attend the Convocation due to indisposition.

Sir Abdur Rahman of Delhi delivered the convocation address. Three new Doctorates were created, two for Literature and one for Science.

The report of the Vice-Chancellor disclosed creditable success for girl students of the University in various examinations. Notable mention may be made of Miss Sushila Lal who stood first in M.A. examination in English and Miss Emily Peters who stood first in M.A. examination in Philosophy.—United Press.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent),
POONA, Dec. 22.

The Department of Industries the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Chief Conservator of Forests the Department of Agriculture, and the Inspector-General of Prisons of the Bombay Presidency, are each of them organizing a comprehensive exhibit in the Poona Industrial Exhibition from 3rd February 1935.

Sydney.—First air-mail from Croydon arrived five minutes late.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR PLANTS TREES IN VILLAGES

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 22.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, visited this morning several villages near Ahmedabad and was enthusiastically received by the villagers. He was presented with an address by the Municipality at Sanand and at Sarkhej he saw the work of village improvement done by the local Village Improvement Committee. Addressing the villagers there, he commended their example to other villagers and said that the work of village improvement was increasing in popularity. At some villages he planted trees in commemoration of his visit.—A. P.

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MOTOR TAX IN MADRAS

Government Announce Revised Schedule

Since the issue of the Press Note on the proposed schedule for the taxation of motor vehicles in the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Government have intimated that the rates levied in the case of public passenger carrying vehicles and vehicles used for the transport of goods have been revised.

Consequently it is now necessary to modify the comparative table given in paragraph 3 of the Press Note. It should be as follows:—

	Draft Bombay Schedule. Rs.	Revised Madras Schedule. Rs.
I. Private car weighing not more than 30 cwts	100	100
II. Taxi-cab	160	120
III Motor bus.		
(a) Carrying 15 passengers	435	450
(b) Carrying 20 passengers	560	600
(c) Carrying 25 passengers	685	750
(d) Carrying 30 passengers	810	900
IV. Motor vehicles used for the transport of goods		Weighing more than 15 but not more than 25 cwts.
(a) Weighing 15 but not more than 30 cwts.	330	320
		Weighing more than 25 but not more than 30 cwts. 400
(b Weighing 70 but not more than 100 cwts.	700	1000

It remains the case that the proposed Bombay rates for buses and lorries are generally lower than those now current in Madras.

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"LAND OF CENTENARIANS"

Southern Caucasus Has Several Of Them, Including Hapara Kiut, 152

A land of old men, where a centenarian is regarded as still in the prime of life, is reported by Russian ethnologists who have been making researches in the Southern Caucasus. In the mountains north of Batoum lies the tiny autonomous republic of Abkhazia, inhabited by a rugged race, living in small hamlets set remotely on the sides of the hills and speaking a distinctive tongue. Recently an Abkhazian Ethnographic Research Institute was formed, and it has begun to publish the results of its studies in longevity among these mountain people, who assert that it is common for them to live to be a hundred.

The institute has investigated and is inclined to give credence to the claims of a man, Hapara Kiut, of the village of Kindgi, that he is 152 years old. This sesquicentenarian declares that he remembers the first appearance of the Russian troops in Abkhazia, where all his many days have been spent. This took place during the Russo-Turkish War for the Crimea during the reign of Nicholas I., and Kiut recalls the wholesale flight of Abkhazians into the Turkey to escape the Russians. Upto three years ago he went regularly to the fields to work, and then his eldest son, who is more than 100 years old, and other relatives had to force him to give up.

Next in seniority is a man named Ketzba, living in the next village, who submitted evidence showing that he is 130 years old. He has 71 descendants now living, and is now anxiously awaiting the expected arrival of his first great-great-grandchild. Another man is reported to be 126 years old, and three more have passed the centennial mark.—"Manchester Guardian."

PATIENT STARTLES DOCTORS

A strange patient visited the Iwanaga Surgery section of the Osaka Medical University Hospital recently. He was Yukio Tamiya, 24, of Yawatayacho, Minatoku, Osaka, and he astonished Dr. Iwanaga by the peculiarity of his physical constitution.

The structure of his bones is such that he can freely control his joints. For instance he can pull loose the joint of the knee, or he can throw out every joint in his legs and hang his legs around his neck.

By a simple harmless process he can throw his arms out of joint and make them hang from his shoulders like shirt sleeves. From this it may be inferred that the man is of a slender and lanky type. But this is not so. He is a muscular man and an athlete. He is five feet and five inches tall and weights 65 kilograms. He is good in baseball and is a good swimmer.

But he is unique in more than one way. He is found to possess a number of archaic muscles which have long ago disappeared in ordinary man in the course of long evolution. Moreover, he can move the muscles of his face, chest, in the back of his legs, etc., at will to make them assume strange shapes.

Dr. Iwanaga declared after careful examination of the man that his is a unique physique, and should be an object of scientific inquiry. Large pictures of the man were taken by the hospital to be kept for reference.

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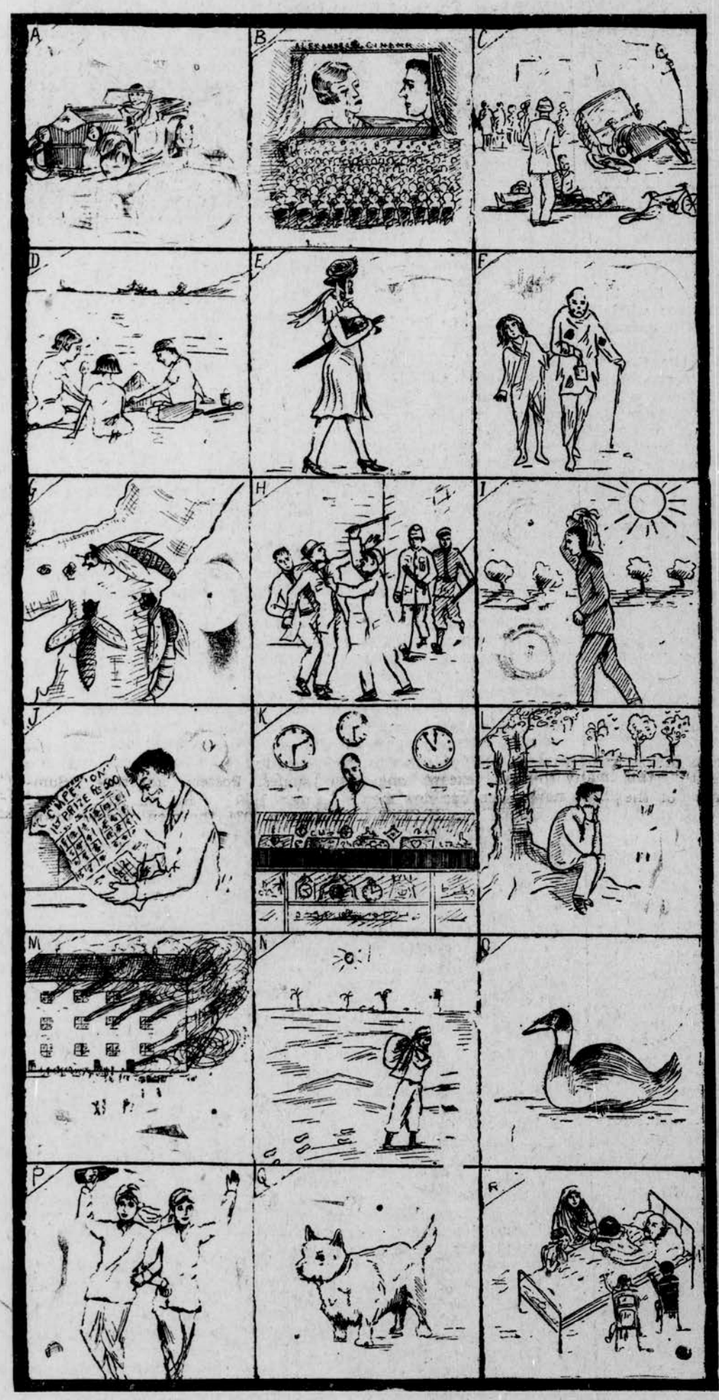
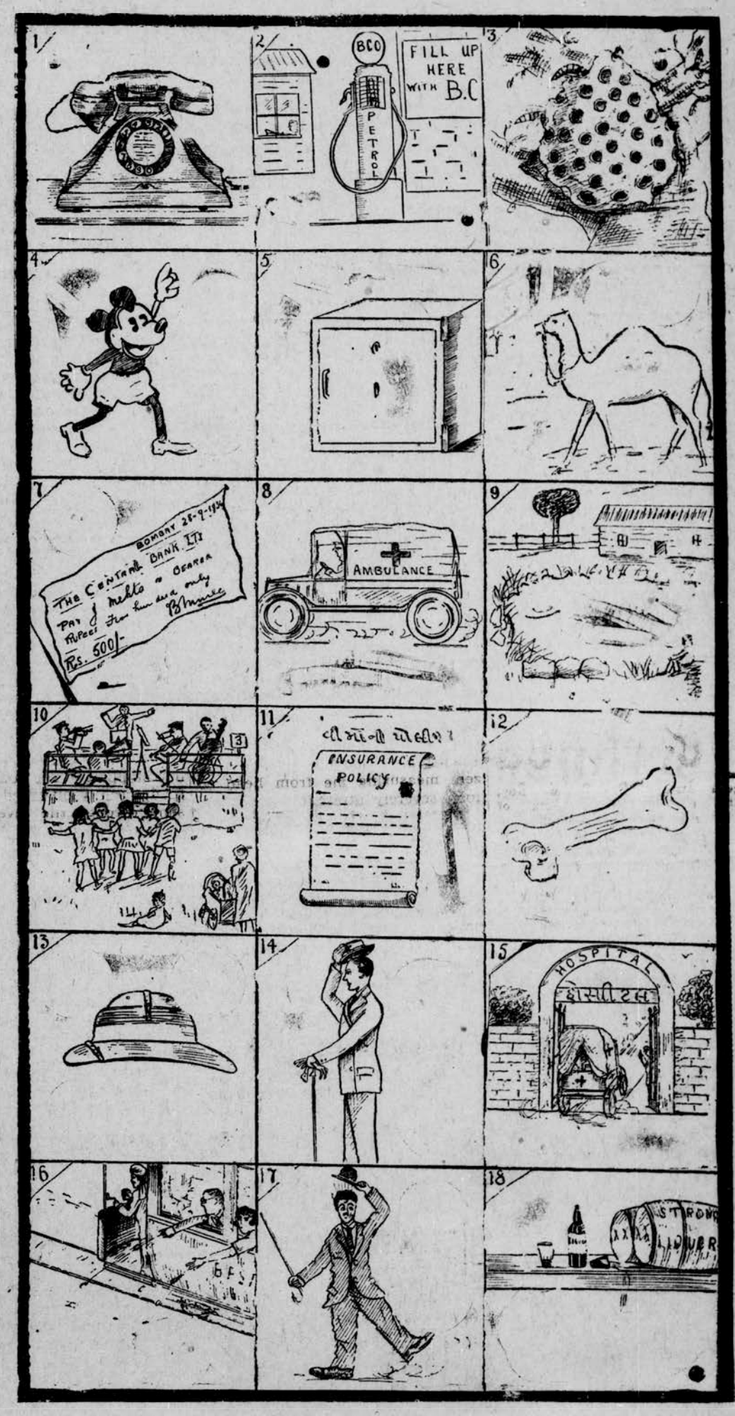
ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

Well-known Russian Writer's Attack On Soviet Bureaucracy

What International Tourists Should And Should Not See

There is a story about this story—as one is forced to describe his incomparably brilliant causerie—by the front-rank and powerful Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, author of the early novel, "Love of Jeanne Ney." Ehrenburg first published it in Russia and immediately the Riga correspondent of the London "Times" featured in the issue of that journal of 6th August, a distorted, and naturally propagandist, version of it. The "Echo de Paris" and "Matin" followed suit. Ehrenburg protested and his letter was published in the "Times" of the 16th August.

Now the whole story is being published in these columns as Mdle. da Menezes Braganza has translated and we reproduce it from the Parisian weekly, 'Lu.' Every effort has been made to preserve the flavour of the original although much of it is inevitably lost in the process of translation.

What is remarkable about the story is its literary charm which must always remain inseparable from the quality of emotion that goes usually to the making of any genuine literature. The Ehrenburgesque even in this piece of writing is unmistakable.

This article, moreover, sheds a new light on the question of individual freedom of criticism conceded to Soviet writers. Ehrenburg is no mere flaneur: his critical thrust is ferocious and he spares none. There is a dazzling brilliance about his perfect phrases, there is sheer strength in his writing; and, there is, above everything else, that pure idealism and love of truth without which all writing becomes futile.

THIS MODERN EPIC WE CALL RUSSIA

(BY ILYA EHRENBURG.)

(Specially translated for "The Sunday Chronicle" by Mademoiselle Berta Da Menezes Braganza of Chandor.)

I have no lodging in Moscow; I live in a hotel. One morning, the valet came into my room and smiling told me: To-morrow there will be no tea for you. There will be nothing for you to-morrow."

I looked at him kindly and with all the cordiality I could summon I replied: "Thank You."

FILMING?

I was afraid of annoying him: the best way with eccentrics and maniacs is still an excess of politeness. I had no doubt the poor devil had gone mad. I slept calmly. But next morning, things became clear; I understood that if anyone was mad, it was certainly not the valet. I was not served tea. It was evident that something catastrophic was taking place in the hotel. On glancing outside my room I regained my calm. How is it I did not immediately guess? They are filming in the hotel. The screen is a great thing. It makes many people lose their heads. Who knows if my waiter is not a new Charlie Chaplin, still unknown?

I slowly descended the stair-case studying the scenery and the figurants. On each step were placed two stupid-looking flower-pots. There were waiting maids with opera caps who leaned their heads right and left. Servants of the old Russian type, straight out of Gogol's 'Dead Souls,' and dressed out in green shirts; they remained motionless looking at you. From time to time, one heard the command resound. I no longer doubted that the State Cinema had decided to make a new historical film. One thing troubled me: I nowhere saw the camera, nor the operator. I timidly asked what was happening. I was answered: "It's the repetition." Lowering my voice still more, so as not to disturb the religious silence that reigned, I whispered: "Who is it? Eisenstein? Pudovkin?" The citizen, measuring me from head to foot severely uttered:

"Foreign tourists. . . They arrive within an hour. . ."

"SLAVONIC SOUL."

In fact, after an hour, the foreign tourists arrived. They saw the flower-pots on the steps, the waiters in green shirts bowing low, the startled waiting maids in their tight blouses and many other things all so characteristic of life in our country. They are led to a big hall where there shine salt-cellars decorated with winter cherries, bad icons, works of daubers from Suzdal; spillikins in the shape of heroes from acting songs, and heroes in the form of spillikins. After having given them these aesthetic emotions, it was decided to feed them. At the restaurant the waiters in white shirts bowed still lower than the valets in green shirts. The visitors were not only treated with choice dishes but also with spiritual food: the musicians played "The Volga Boatmen" without stopping. The tourists are already well acquainted with this song through the taverns of the Russian emigrants in Paris, Berlin and London, where their Highnesses in service beg for tips. Hearing this familiar tune, the foreigners doubtlessly say to themselves that the famous slavonic soul is nothing more than an object of current consumption in the sixth portion of the world.

Walking in a passage, I crossed one of the travellers. I am well acquainted with this kind of face: in his eyes I could catch an ironic and polite smile. He was certainly satisfied with his dinner; but he could not help contemplating over the vanity of everything. He asked himself if it was worth while travelling thousands of kilometers, impatiently awaiting the vision of a new world, to come upon this silly parody of the European cabaret. . .

THE ART OF SEEING AND SHOWING.

I had a mind to approach him and kindly say:

"My dear tourist, I have travelled much in the world and I know, through personal experience, how difficult it is to understand other people's life. I want to tell you only one thing: Dont believe that you are here in the Soviet Union. No, you have not seen our country. You have seen but a hotel managed by ingenious men who ignore the difference between comfort and a cabaret life, between hospitality and obsequiousness. This is nothing but a small journey accident, a bad story and nothing else."

In fact, I addressed no word to the tourist. I was afraid to be taken myself also for a 'figurant' of stage scenery, a salt-cellar hero, a Gogol servant or a Volga boatman. Nevertheless, I am sorry for that man and mean to write here what I did not say to him. Perhaps these lines will be seen by him or by his comrades.

Monsieur Durand of Perpignan, Mr. Davis of Liverpool, Herr Sculz of Zurich, do not judge our country through this bad story. We have many beautiful stories and a thousand and one nights will not be enough to tell them all. Besides five hotel managers and fifty involuntary ballet-dancers, we have a hundred and fifty million people, who work, who think, who struggle and who live. You have seen not a few taverns, lackeys, and absurdities in your own country; but in our country you can see what you have never yet seen. Don't look at me with that ironical smile! have I not lived half of my life in your world? I have no intention to dazzle you with model electric stations, nor with blast-furnaces without comparison, nor with under-ground works. I know what you have already seen and what you still ignore. If I had been your guide, I would have shown you the men who build these stations, these blast-furnaces, these under-ground railways and I know that there you would have been in the depths of astonishment; you have seen the Niagara falls, the slaughter-houses of Chicago, the Westminster Abbey, the ruins of Pompei the lights of Parisian boulevards; there is no doubt you have been favoured by fate, you have seen many things, except one; you have never seen our new men.

TOURING CIRCUIT.

Your travelling offices are better organized than ours; we are working them since five years, whereas yours have been working since more than a century. You know what should be shown to foreign tourists. Monsieur Durand, you have seen in Paris buses full of British tourists and you know their itinerary very well. They have no opportunity, even by mere chance, to see the workers' quarters. The British tourists will never know what is Belleville, Menilmontant or Billancourt. An expert guide will show them the Venus of Milo, the chimeras of Notre-Dame and the gardens of Versailles. After resting from the fatigues of journey, a bus with a poster "Paris At Night" will stop before their hotel. It will not stop on any of the bridges on the Seine and the tourists will not see the poor devils who sleep shrived up under the arches. No, the guide will take his clients to Montmartre, full of false glitter and gaiety for sale. And you, Mr. Davis, don't you know what is shown to the French by the guide of "Cook and Sons"— When I wanted to go from London to Manchester, my English friends showed themselves much astonished; tourists don't go to Manchester. There, there is a cold rain thickened with the black smoke pall and under this rain the unemployed wander aimlessly. The tourists go to Windsor or visit the lakes. They walk up to the British Museum and admire the Big Ben clock. In Spain, they are taken to Aranjuz or to Alhambra. They ignore that starving agricultural workers in hundreds of thousands who nourish themselves with acorns robbed from the landlords and that, each day, policemen in comic-opera hats kill people for having sung the 'International' instead of the tune from 'Carmen.'

OTHER SIDE OF THE MEDAL.

Yes, in your country, tourist citizens, the travellers are shown beautiful things, palaces, museums, churches and ruins. All that was created in the past centuries back. The modest tourists, inspite of themselves, become archeologists. You also show superb sceneries, the incomparable and delicate beauty of the Parisian region, the glorious verdure of Wales, the rocks of Brittany, the snowy summits of Pyranees. Finally, yielding to human weakness, you join the Munich breweries, the Xerez canteens and the decorative taverns of the Place du Tertre. You show your great past, these stones of old Europe of which our young communists of Maquite and Kouzbass dream with pity. These old stones that were set by your forefathers and which no longer belong only to one nation but to the whole humanity. You also show the grandeur of the nature, the harmony of mountains and the fierceness of the ocean. All these things have been, are and will eternally be. Finally, you show some dressed-up quarters, Kurfurstendamm, Piccadilly and Champs-Elysees. In the high tailoring shop windows are seen wax manikins set up with ghostly smiles. Posters advertise: "Summer 1934." But in the year of grace 1934, the men of your towns have forgotten how to smile. They drop a dejected glance on the manikins and the dressed-up streets and go away to the quarters where wrechedness and care await them, where files of unemployed drag themselves and where

(Continued on page 14).

RUSSIA CLEANS UP THE COMMU NIST PARTY

Members of the Russian Communist Party who are held by their comrades to have acted in a way not up to Communist standards are put "on trial" by their fellow workers. Seated on a rough platform in a field or perhaps in a factory, the "judges" put on trial the deliquent who is suspected of not having worked his hardest, or of being inefficient or perhaps of putting his own welfare and comfort before that of his fellows. At the present time a nation-wide clean-up of the Communist Party is on progress in Soviet Russia and these "courts" are sitting everywhere. Those who are found guilty are expelled from the Party. Photo shows: Farm labourers, including a woman, trying a suspected Communist on a farm at Dzorzhinski, Forgana Province. This man—Rustam Khalbekov—was actually the leader of a brigade working in a cotton field. He was found "not guilty".

"One Of Worst Miscarriages Of Justice"

American Held For "Murder" Of Wife That Probably Never Happened

In a dreary death cell in San Quentin Prison, California, sits David Lamson a young man of high character ad cultured background, who appears to be the victim of one of the worst miscarriages of criminal justice in this country's history, writes Mr. R. J. Cruikshank, New York Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle".

Lamson, formerly sales manager for the Stanford University Press, has been sentenced to be hanged for murdering his wife, Allene, with whom he had lived happily for six years.

There is every ground for believing that Mrs. Lamson while taking a bath slipped, struck her head o the projecting corner of a wash-basin and bled to death. It was one of those accidents in the home which cost the lives of thirty thousand Americans annually. By a hideous combination of spite and stupidity, innocent and trivial circumstances were twisted to sustain a charge of murder.

Lamson struggled like a trapped bird in a mesh of prejudice and malice. What gives his story its nightmare quality of horror is the feeling that a like fate might overtake any ordinary, respectable, innocent citizen.

August Vollmer, the distinguished professor of criminology at the University of California, has described the Lamson case as "the most amazing situation that has ever arisen in American jurisprudence, a man sentenced to hang for a crime never committed, and the evidence itself proving his innocence".

HUSBAND AND WIFE

One fact appears inescapable, and that is that Lamson could never have been brought to trial at all in a British court on such a flimsy evidence.

Lamson and his wife were both graduates of Stanford University, they lived on the university campus, and were the average type of well-read and intelligent young couple that one finds in American communities of this kind. Mrs. Lamson had been the secretary of the local Young Women's Christian Association.

They had a two-year-old daughter, and, according to the testimony of friends and neighbours, were happily married. Lamson was described as a very kind and considerate husband, abounding in those small attentions which women appreciate.

Mrs. Lamson was not a strong woman, and on the night before she died she had suffered an acute attack of indigestion. Because of this her husband did not sleep with her that night, but at four in the morning took her a glass of lemon juice and some other food.

At nine he began to prepare his wife's breakfast. He then went to work in the garden, hoeing and burning rubbish, which was one of his normal holiday occupations. At ten o'clock Lamson went into the house to admit two women callers who were thinking of renting the place for the season.

These women, who took Lamson quite unawares and spoke to him first when he was in the garden burning rubbish, testified that he was perfectly normal in his behaviour, and showed no hesitation in offering to show them over the house. On his way through the house to open the front door to the visitors, he looked in at the bathroom and to his horror discovered his wife hanging helplessly over the edge of the tub with blood oozing from her head.

The women waiting at the door heard his cry of anguish, and when he admitted them they saw that within a period of a few minutes his appearance had completely changed. He was now a man overcome with shock and grief. He showed every sign consistent with the behaviour of an innocent man suddenly confronted with an appalling personal tragedy.

In his efforts to lift up his wife's body blood hard become smeared on his shirt, and great play was made with this fact by the prosecution, though it is obviously susceptible to the simplest possible explanation.

Within 15 minutes of the ghastly discovery, a country sheriff and his deputies had hurried to the house, and they appear to have made up their minds on the spot that Lamson was guilty of murder, and at once set to work to prove their hypothesis, rejecting everything that did not fit in with it.

But where was the weapon with which this crime had been committed? Raking amid the rubbish which Lamson had been burning in his garden fire, the deputy sheriffs discovered a piece of lead pipe. That "must" have been the weapon, said the prosecution, although all the physical probabilities in the case were against it.

QUESTION OF MOTIVE

What was the motive? The State invented a theory, unsupported by any evidence—for the couple were alone in the house at the time—that Mrs.

(Continued Column in 5).

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Lamson had repulsed her husband's love-making the night before, and that in a fury of rage he killed her the following morning! There was also an alternative suggestion that Lamson had been in love with his child's nursemaid, Doris Roberts.

At the time of Mrs. Lamson's death this girl was discovered to be expecting a baby. This news, blazoned in the yellow Press of California, did Lamson great damage, although Miss Roberts strenuously asserted that her lover was a young man named Sorenson. Sorenson admitted paternity, and immediately married Miss Roberts. When the baby was born it had red hair, in this resembling Sorenson. The Lamson family are all dark.

Yet sufficient had been hinted to steep the case in a miasma of prejudice and small-town gossip. There is no scrap of direct evidence linking the man with his wife's death, the web has been woven entirely of circumstantial evidence of the oddest kind, plus the suspicion instilled in ignorant minds by sensational newspapers. "Lamson was the victim of an accident, and of the irreducible ugliness and irrationality of the human mind," writes Yvor Winters, part author of "The Case of David Lamson."

"His case is of a type that people are slow to examine; he has no class or group for his partisans. He is merely a gentle and amiable man, who appears to be innocent of the crime for which he has been sentenced to death."

One interesting point made by the defence is the admitted frequency of bath-tub accidents in the United States. "It is calculated that when you step into your bath-tub you are running a thousand times more risk of injury than when you board a railroad train, and two hundred times more risk than when you climb into a licensed airplane." The fate of David Lamson suggests that this danger threatens not only the person who takes the bath, but the bather's relatives.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

More Light On Maratha History

SELECTIONS FROM THE PESHWA DAFTAR: VOLUME 44; SOME HISTORICAL FAMILIES; VOLUME 45: DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING MARATHA ADMINISTRATION 1934.

These two volumes complete the series of publications undertaken by the Bombay Government and ably edited by Mr. G.S. Sardesai. The whole series is a mine of historical information for the accurate study of Maratha History. It supplies a lot of new material arranged chronologically as well as topically. Our information is to-day fuller in respect of many incidents, personalities and motives about which we had not much information before. We feel sure that there is much more material lying untouched in the Daftar mines of the Pashwas and that, it will be brought to light by throwing them open to scholars, who want to study the various aspects of Maratha History. The Volume 44 gives the geneologies and accounts of about 32 important historical families which played a prominent part in the making of the Maratha history. The editor has taken great pains to scrutinize and classify the various sources and to give us a connected series of documents related to each of those families. The Maratha Empire was made and maintained by these families along with other leading ones. The actions, attitudes and interests of some of them also contributed to its weakening and later dissolution.

Volumes 45 contains documents illustrating Maratha administration. Scholars have now sufficient material to make a critical survey of the whole Marathas' system of administration in its origin and development and in its structure and policy and to give us a complete picture of a self-governing Hindu State at the end of the 18th Century. We may then be able to compare it with the contemporary States of Europe such as that of France before the French Revolution. We do not think that Indians were back ward in the art of government. Their weakness lay in their want of a spirit of unity and independence and in their backwardness and inefficiency in the art of warfare.

The documents collected here illustrate the various aspects of the Maratha administration in general. They are extremely useful to scholars in understanding correctly and in detail the Maratha political mind or genius. They show how much they were advanced in the art of administration and how careful they were about the needs of the people. The matters of peace and order, justice and police, finance, forts and army, etc., received their detailed attention. It was not so much the structure as the spirit of the governing classes and families which disintegrated the Maratha Empire.

The whole series is a definite contribution to historical studies in India. No other period possesses such detailed information and such national interest as the Maratha history does in the 18th century.

S. V.P.

Sheth Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta, the well-known merchant of Africa and Porbunder who has donated 2 lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a girls' high school at Porbunder.

SHAKESPEARE FOR POLITICIANS

Apropos the "White Paper" on India, a Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" quotes the following lines from Shakespeare:—

The Prime Minister:

Whiter than the paper it is writ on
Is the fair hand that writ....
("Merchant of Venice." II 4)

Major Attlee:

I had gone barefoot to India....
"Troilus and Cressida," 1 2.)

Mr. Churchill:

Let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs,
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.
("Richard 2. III. 2.")

Mr. Baldwin:

This paper has undone me.
("Henry 8. II" 2.)

BOOKS NOTES

"The Man Liszt," by Mr. Ernest Newman, is announced by Messrs. Cassell.

* * * *

Messrs. Cape announce a new book by Mr. Arthur Ransome, who wrote "Swallows and Amazons." This is to be called "Coot Club."

* * * *

"Japan in Crisis" is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. The author is Mr. Harry E. Wildes, and the book is based on first-hand observation in Japan, Manchukuo, Korea, and Formosa.

* * * *

"The Year's Poetry," intended to become an annual, is issued by the Bodley Head this year. The editors are Denys Kilham Roberts, Gerald Gould, and John Lehmann.

* * * *

A French thriller, translated into English, is being published by Messrs. Lippincott: "The Dead Man at the Window," by Jean Toussaint-Samat, who was the prize-winner for the French Prix du Roman d'Aventures with his previous book.

* * * *

John Galsworthy's fame as novelist and play-wright stands so secure that it is no disrespect to say he was only thirdly a poet. "The Collected Poems of John Galsworthy" show how sincerely, and at his best with what success, he practised this extra art.

* * * *

A study of Dickens by M. Andre Maurois is being published by the Bodley Head. M. Maurois defends Dickens on the rather novel principle that evil character is generally rooted in unimaginativeness, a defect from which Dickens certainly did not suffer. M. Maurois will be remembered as the author of biographies of Shelley and Byron.

* * * *

The Oxford Press are publishing a pamphlet by Dr. G. G. Coulton called "H.W. Fowler and the King's English." It is a biographical essay on the author of "The King's English," "The Concise Oxford Dictionary," and "Modern English Usage."

* * * *

"Confessions of a Scientist," by Dr. Raymond L. Dutmars, Curator of Mammals and Reptiles at the New York Zoological Park, describes the author's experiences as lecturer and scientist. It tells of his "movie laboratory," of the many visitors who call on him, and strange stories of reptiles, mammals and other creatures under his care.

Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S. (Mysore) has been awarded the Silver Medal of the Institute Historique et Heraldique de France for his works on Sociology, Tippu Sultan, and South Indian Philosophy.

COL. SOKHEY ON MARRIAGE

MARRIAGE HYGIENE. Vol. I. No. 2, November 1934. Published quarterly by Capt. A. P. Pillay.

This second issue contains a number of interesting articles by well-known writers and this time they are not merely reprints as in the first issue. The editor is apparently unable to digest Col. Sokhey's outspoken article on "Marriage" and this is but natural, considering that he has though fit to name the magazine "Marriage Hygiene" and perhaps thinks that if the institution of marriage suddenly disappears, the magazine would be out of date. The editor's idea of 'normal' men and women seems to be that they should be satisfied with a monogamous system of marriage, not recognizing the fact that it is an extremely artificial institution and need not be any more comfortable than a strait jacket. To Col. Sokhey's suggestion that children should be brought up by specialists and not by mothers and that in his opinion monogamy has a deleterious effect on children, the editor replies in his note that "Even if monogamy is abolished, children will continue coming, and their training will present the same difficulties as at present." He has obviously not followed the argument. Col. Sokhey is replying to the assertion commonly made that "marriage with its present form of family offers the best conditions for the care and training of children.' The editor's comments on this hardly make any sense. The article by Dr. Voge on "The Applicability of Contraceptive Methods," Dr. Marie Stopes' on "Some Aspects of Contraception for Indian Women," Mr. Rakshit's on the "Indian Outlook on Sex Relations," Dr. Himes' on "Contraceptive Technique in Islam and Europe during the Middle Ages" and Dr. Marie Kopp's on "Marriage Consultation Centres" are particularly interesting.

R. D. KARVE.

Shaw Neither Consistent Nor Courageous

"G. B. S." And His Works Are Doing Much Harm, Says Emma Goldman

George Bernard Shaw is neither consistent nor courageous, and for all his preachings and theories, is never able to face an issue to the end, according to Emma Goldman, known throughout the world as "Red Emma" the anarchist, who delivered a lecture in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the famous dramatist.

"G.B.S." may be joking half the time and laughing at the world. Miss Goldman stated, but a man in his position, whom millions believe implicitly is working great harm in the world of to-day. He was first the great apostle of democracy, she stated. Later, in his play, "The Apple-cart", he told the world that monarchy was just about as good as anything else. "and now", she declared, "he has shown himself as a believer in dictatorships". He was the great pacifist in times of peace. During war days he kept mum and silent. "Seldom", Miss Goldman stated, "has George Bernard Shaw had the conviction and the courage to face an issue to the end."

The woman anarchist ridiculed Shaw's stated opinion on Russia. "He was there for ten days", she declared, "as the favoured guest of the Government. And yet after those ten days he considered himself capable of telling the world that a dictatorship such as that of Stalin and political extermination are the only things for this world.

"It would not matter if this man were a nobody. But he has tremendous influence among certain peoples. Inconsistent and lacking in courage, he is considered some sort of an idol by those who follow him."

"He has not yet come out in favour of Hitler", Miss Goldman declared. "But wait—wait until Hitler is a success. Shaw loves success. This man, who had fine ideals of democracy and liberty, now comes out in the open and declares himself in favour of Fascism and the abolition of political freedom."

"In all his plays", she stated, "with the exception of 'Candida' and 'Heartbreak House'. Shaw compromises. He makes just and brilliant criticisms of society, but in the end he falls down and is unable to carry through to a conclusion." — "Montreal Gazette."

PESHWA'S DAFTAR

HANDBOOK TO THE RECORDS IN THE ALIENATION OFFICE, POONA 1934.

This is a guide to the records in Marathi, called "Margadarshika." There is one in English also by Mr. G.S. Sardesai. It is compiled by Messrs. Hari Ramachandra Guruji and Vishwanath Govind Dighe. It gives information about the archives in the Peshwa's Daftar, stating that there are 26332 Marathi, 7,482 English, 29 Persian, 129 Gujerati rumals or bundles, that is, 34072 in all. These are sub-divided into different sections according to reigns, families, territories and departments. They are again sub-divided into a number of smaller subsections dealing with various topics or subjects of administration.

The Daftar is very well arranged and carefully kept and supervised. The handbook gives the character and history of the Daftar and also its method of arrangement. It also describes the earlier attempts made by scholars and historians to publish some parts of it. It is a good but short handbook.

S.V.P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

PRINCESS BINDA, by Maurice Dekobra (T. Werner Laurie, London) price 7/6.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—1933 (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta).

PLANNED ECONOMY FOR INDIA by M. Visvesvaraya (C. H. Rao, Bangalore), price Rs. 6.

GOD AND MRS. BROOM, by Julian Swift (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 7/6.

MARRIAGE AND HYGIENE (Kodak House, Bombay).

BRANCH BANKING IN INDIA, by C. H. Diwanji (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras), price Rs. 3.

MEMOIRS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA—EXPLORATIONS IN SIND, (Government of India), price Rs. 17/12.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA—1933-1934 (Government of India), price Rs. 2/8.

TEN HOURS, by Harry Stephen Keeler (Ward Lock & Co., London).

MY SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH BACHA-E-SAKU (Guj.) by Dr. J. R. Wadia (P. P. Satha, Bombay), price Rs. 3.

SONGS IN EXILE, by M. C. Rodrigues.

FROM TRADITION TO GOSPEL, by Martin Dibelius (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London), price 8/6.

THE PRINCES OF INDIA, by Sir William Barton (Nisbet & Co., London).

MUSIC TO-DAY, by John Foulds (Ivor Nicholson & Eatson, London), price 10/6.

INDIAN MASTERS OF ENGLISH, by E. E. Speight (Longmans Green & Co.), price Re. 1.

JOURNALS AND LETTERS OF REGINALD VISCOUNT ESHER, VOL II—1903-1910, by Maurice V. Brett (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London), price 25.

MEDIEAVAL LEGENDS OF CHRIST, by A. S. Rappoport, (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London), Price 10/6.

THE TRUMPET IN THE DUST, by Constance Holme, (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London), price 10/6.

BIRDS IN BRITAIN TO-DAY, by Geoffrey C. S. Ingram & H. Morrey Salmon (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London), price 12/6.

MEET FOR THE MEATLESS, by Ivan Baker (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London), price 5/-.

I LOVE, by A. Avdeyenko (Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the USSR., Moscow).

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN INDIA, by Joan Beanchamp, (Martin Lawrence, London) price 5/-.

THE SOIL UPTURNED, by M. Sholokhov (Co-operative Publishing Society of Foreign Workers in the USSR., Moscow).

SHRI RAMKRISHNA LEELA PRASANG (Guj.) parts I and II, by Swami Saradananda Pranit (Swami Bhaveshananda, Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Rajkot).

ADHUNIK KAMSHASTRA (Guj.) by R. D. Karve, Bombay, price Rs. 2/8.

THE ALL-AMERICAN COLLEGE HYMN

Hmmmm da da daaa, do da da
Alma Mater thee,
Hmmmm doock classic halls,
Hmmmm la la doo doo ivied walls,
Alma Mater three!
Hmmmmmm da da do la
Hopes and fears,
Hmmmmmmmm loo da loo loo da la years
Alma Mater Threeeeee.

—"Columbia Jester"

SOME NOVELS

PRINCESS BRINDA: By Maurice Dekobra (Messrs. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., London, Price 7/6).

This novel, by the well-known author of the "Madonna of the Sleeping Cars" seeks to give a glimpse of the life inside the palaces of an Indian Ruling Prince.

The story is full of wit and humour.

A. S. E.

THE THREE BLUE ANCHORS: By O. H. Well Binns (Messrs. Ward Lock and Co. Ltd.)

The novel is a Stevensonian treasure-hunt story with a spice of romance in it.

Mr. Jack Donne accidentally comes across the clue to a piratical treasure in the Cocos Isles, off Panama, and decides to take a chance with his friend Andy. The last descendant of the Pirate, Scraphina, joins the Donne Party and helps them to hunt for the treasure. After a series of thrilling adventures they succeed in getting the treasure for themselves while the two other partes, who also have been searching for the treasure, annihilate each other.

A. S. E.

NO TRAVELLER RETURNS: By D. L. Ames, Ivor Ncilholson and Watson, 7/6 net.

If you are interested in magic, black magic and in the Negro Problem, "No Traveller Returns" is a novel which is bound to interest you. Mildmarch and Bob Hazard as simple worldly, conventional, humorous, Anglo-Saxon as their names, are confronted with a movement whose source or to be more correct, whose motive power is furnished by forces whose origin is weird and dark, as dark as the mystic heart of Africa. Mildmarch's curiosity and imagination are aroused, and he faces the problem of the Negro in Jamaica with sympathy, a sympathy which suffers from the limitations of his environment. It is an interesting novel full of exciting events, world of boodoo, of transplanted Africans who are fighting for their liberty with weird superhuman weapons. One of the chapters is headed "O" and one "A Car With A Green Headlight", but that sort of thing need not frighten you, the chapters are much more interesting than their headings.

R. V.

CHINA'S PROBLEMS

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE" November Issue. Ed. Tang Leang-Li. Price 20 cents. Published by 'The China United Press,' 299, Szechner Road, Shanghai.

'The People's Tribune', gives insight into the intellectual life of a great sister-nation. It is "an organ of (Chinese) National-Revolutionary thought and opinion", and its forty-five pages are packed with interesting material combining dynamic thought with a delicate touch. It gives a wealth of information. The scathing review of Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead's 'Autobiography' reminds one of a similar fate which was rightly meted out by Indian publicists to Miss Mayo on the appearance of her mischievous 'Mother India'. Students of Political Administration will feel interested in 'The Problem of Personnel in Public Service' by Kan Nai-Kuang.

Even a cursory glance at the journal focusses our attention to the extracrdinarily similar current of present-day Chinese and Indian thought. Perhaps the politics of a subject nation are the same in all climes and age and thus though China is not theoretically a subject nation, she has almost identical problems to face.

One closing observation one would permit oneself is regarding the chaste and elegant English of practically all the contributions to this issue,—all of them from Chinese writers. That they are able to wield their pen in a foreign tongue so gracefully,—even when that language is not the language of their political masters,—conveys a lesson which should not be lost upon some of our present-day perfervid patriots. When you do a thing do it well!

N. J.

A Marathi Publication

Vangmayatil Khusakhushit Meva (Marathi) published by Maharashtra Vangmya Mandal, Hyderabad (Deccan) price Re. 1.

This publication is a collection of twenty-three selected articles and stories contributed by a gentleman who styles himself as 'Firasta" to different journals from time to time. It forms the third in the series of the Maharashtra Vangmaya Mandal in Hyderabad-Deccan. Out of the collection, five articles deal with religious and social aspects, three describe the places of interest visited by the author while the remaining fifteen are humorous writings. "Firasta" seems to possess a power of keen observation and the style in which he has presented his stories is refreshing.

S. R. K.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

"QURBANI." By Kishan Parshad Kaul, Member, Servants of India Society, Lucknow. Pp. 64. Crown 16 mo. Annas 8.

It is a social drama dealing with the sad plight of a Hindu widow who, after being driven out of her father's house, is compelled to take shelter in an ashram meant for widows. There she gives birth to a child and the founder of the ashram takes her into his protection and becomes the father of the child to give both the mother and the child a status in society. His action is adversely criticised, but since he is made of sterner stuff, and since his motives are purely humanitarian, he puts up with all ridicule. But the widow who would otherwise have been compelled to lead a life of shame is saved and lives under the roof of the founder of the ashram with full rights of a wife, at a great personal sacrifice, so far as good name and reputation of the founder are concerned.

Such is the story. The writer who has several dramas to his credit, has done well in touching a subject which is full of far-reaching consequences for Hindu Society which is still averse to widow-remarriage in spite of the vigorous propaganda by so many social workers. The language is chaste and polished and very readable. This drama is sure to appeal to the conscience of the Hindus who have been asked, in this little story to face the stern realities of the world.

"Uhmani Qaida," Adiyat-ul-Quran" and "Matalib-ul-Quran," By Wahida Khanam, Principal, Quranic College, 251. New Tamboo Bazar, Bangalore City. Crown 16mo. Pp. 48, 28 and 32 respectively. Prices 6 pice for the first and 5 pice for the remaining two.

The three books have been ably written for children, the underlying idea being that they should pick up as intelligently as possible the rudimentary knowledge of Islam. The "Adiyat-ul-Quran" gives some prayers from the holy book of Islam, while the "Matalib" gives a few suras from the last part of the Quran together with their Urdu translation, in a language which can be easily understood by children. The lessons which the various suras teach, have been clearly brought out, and are bound to make an impression on the minds of young folks. We trust these books will serve the great purpose for which they have been written, namely, the inculcation of true Islamic teachings to the children in their early days. Paper and printing are all desirable.

Z. A. B.

Justification Of Socialism

WHY THIS SOCIALISM? By Sir Stafford Cripps, published by Messrs. Victor Gollancz, Ltd., price 2/6 net.

Within the space of about 150 pages in bold print Sir Stafford Cripps has written a fascinating thesis on the purely economic theory of Socialism. Stripped of all technical terms and abstruse philosophy of materialism, this exponent of the Socialist League of the British Labour Party discusses the question of Socialist economics from the average man's standpoint. Lucid exposition, understandable language and easy style are the main characteristics of the little volume. There is no doubt that such books are written with a propagandist aim and Sir Stafford has, obviously, placed this book in the hands of the public with that object only. It is an excellent present to make to the British working class and lower middle class.

The case made out for the adoption of Socialist economies as the national policy in regard to industry and other phases of national life is convincing. When the author discusses the question he takes particular care to explain the present position under capitalist economy and then explain the Socialist alternative. He scrupulously avoids Socialist politics with a view to demonstrate that, considered even from the purely economic aspect, Socialist economy provides the only solution to the appalling contradictions under the capitalist organisation. He does not see why the economic life of the nation cannot be controlled and directed by the community itself,—whose organism is the State. But this must inevitably involve the "elimination of economic rivalries, the abolition of profit search, which will continue as long as our economic system distributes its rewards in the form of profits." To students of Socialism and all those who want to have an idea of what Socialism aims at, this little book of Sir Stafford Cripps will be a very useful companion.

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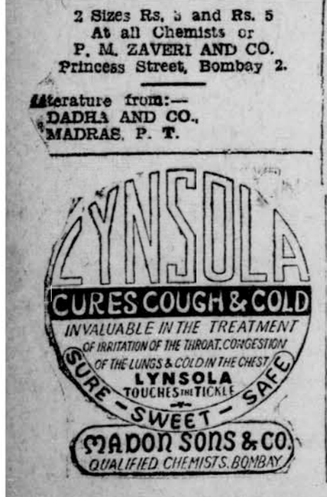
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Music Conferences — Customary Exhibition— Future Of Music —Case By Music Societies— Practical Modern Problems — Florence Music Conference — "Feast Of Reason"—

Art Notes And Events

"Feast Of Conceits" — Miss Stan Harding Reveals— Indian Dance Forms— Movement And Gestures — At The Asiatic— Menaka Takes Troupe To Ahmedabad.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Benares Music Conference has not been well reported. If the available reports are any index to the actual proceedings, the Conference does not appear to have been much more than the customary assembly of notables. The Conference failed to agree to a common system of serviceable notations. The different systems, already formulated, by individual exponents of music were brought together and considered diligently and elaborately but considered to no practical purpose. By itself the question may, perhaps, appear, comparatively, insignificant. As indicative of the attitude of the Conference, the question is not, by any chance, a minor one. It is one of those vital questions which touch directly the future of music in India as well as of Indian music. The Conference, following the customary practice, ha its two-fold character—its exhibition-side and its deliberative aspect. It would appear that the Music Conference, like a great number of the periodical conferences, accentuated exhibitionism at the cost of tangibly fruitful programme of work.

ASSEMBLY OF TALENTS AND DEBATES

The Conferences and, particularly, Music Conferences, must cease to be merely the background for the display of individual musical talents, however pronounced or "profound". Surely, the conferences must wake up to the urgent necessities of the times. Its work, cannot any longer be permitted to restrict itself to the annual collection and exhibition of individual talents and routine debates. There were, perhaps, as right as they were respectable twenty-five years ago. They are not right, if they are respectable, now. The times we are living in, the times we will be responsible for shaping, call for the new outlook in art and modern methods which can make of art a living reality for the average citizen. The shibboleths of an age that is dead and gone can possibly have no currency. They have no currency in the nation's progressive activities in economic, political or social life. Similarly, they can have no currency any longer in the domain of art. Art activities as well as the outlook on art must be positively, of set purpose, be aligned to the progressive demands and necessities of the times. Individualism and the consequent laissez-faire smugness that characterised the soulless cultural mid-Victorian chaos have no place in the post-war world. That world is planets different and distant from the romantic world where "eminent" individuals staged their theories and postulates and left the helpless in the community to shift for themselves. The world has now learnt to test and judge all art and cultural values in proportion to their competence to win the franchise of the inarticulate, of the socially and economically helpless.

THE TASK IS DIRECTIVE

The task of self-respecting intellectuals is thus obvious. It is militant and deliberately directive. There are art problems of vital importance to the nation, problems other than those of discovering a common and serviceable system of notations. But if music conferences fail to accomplish even such practical adjustment, young intellectuals conscious of their national responsibilities must formulate other means for the urgent and overdue adjustment. The country can no longer afford to wait for the debate and exhibition by the "eminent". Practical problems of instruction in music, of the diffusion of interest in music, of the employment of musicians, of the education of public taste in music, demand solution, not arguments. What are the numerous music circles and societies and institutes, particularly in progressive centres like this city, actually doing? Does their aim, their task, their lofty aspirations cease with arranging the routine of "concerts" and "jalsas" of the customary "ustads" and their customary art? Is it not, should it not be, one of their indispensable functions to educate public opinion and direct public activities towards the solution of practical difficulties which confront the artist in the present and will confront the artist of the future?

Menaka who will leave to-day on a dance tour to Gujarat.

MUSIC SOCIETIES

Have these music circles, societies and institutions any policy which can prepare the case for the music conferences? These annual displays of music and intellectual fervour about music can mean little until it is practically helped, guided and directed by the day-to-day programme of education in art worked out by art institutes, music circles, societies in the country.

ARTIST FACES MODERN AGE

It is not merely the taste of the music-minded public that requires guidance. The daily difficulties of the practising artist, the modern demands of the stage, the screen, the radio and the gramophone all claim helpful attention and immediate assistance. The music conferences have hitherto remained too obsolete in their outlook and procedure to begin thinking of these modern art necessities. If these conferences cannot be supplemented by the day-to-day programme of work, by music societies and thus fail to meet the spirit and urgent art demands of the times, they must also fail to justify their existence.

THE CONTRAST

The contrast of these anaemic conferences with music conferences in Europe is painfully significant. Watching these conferences, as I did the first International Congress of Music at Florence last year, is in itself, a widening of outlook, a process, if one might so describe it, of direct education. Active interest and participation in these conferences is a privilege one does not treat lightly and implies responsibilities which do not end with the individual note. The "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino" to take place next year is, naturally, even more ambitious in its scope than the first session. It will more directly handle modern problems of international music. Guy de Pourtales, noted for his works on music and the drama and especially for his biographies of modern musicians, the latest being the "Life of Wagner." The organisers of the Florence conference of music call it a "feast of reason". Our conferences may be described as "feast of antique sentimental conceits."

Have we, as a nation gone any further than these conceits in our approach, for example, to the problems of music for the dance, in our outlook on the dance as art? Mrs. Stan Harding's description on Monday at the Asiatic Society was an eloquent index The gathering in the lecture hall was decidedly, one that was keenly interested and enlightened. But the people who usually write elaborate essays or discuss with vehemence what Indian dancing ought to be according to the saints and philosophers certified outside India were not there. Naturally, they would have found the sober treatment of the subject by Mrs. Harding for uncongenial. For, Mrs. Harding spoke and demonstrated what she studied and saw. She spoke about a complete vocabulary of gestures, she distinguished between "dances of movement" and "dances of gesture" She spoke of the severity training in dance and projected on the screen, rightly, a series of pictures vividly suggesting the system of massage which contributed to the strength and suppleness as well as freedom of the dancer from the South-West. Our conceptions about the different art forms and distinction, of the surviving folk and traditional dances in India are completely at a discount with the class accustomed to wax eloquent about glories of Indian dancing paraphrased and imported from abroad. Here, again, it is the work of self-respecting intellectuals to be on the alert, to study the surviving forms of Indian dancing as live forms of art, to enable creative artists to develop progressively the wealth, the rich diversity in the distinct and varied forms of Indian dancing. The artistic wealth of India is not one meant to be hoarded. Our national habit or weakness, may be, for hoarding needs change now. The wealth is to be employed, creatively.

Srimati Lalita Venkatram, not unknown to the readers of the "Sunday Chronicle," is now, deservedly, earning tributes from a wider circle of the music-minded public than she did at the time she was first mentioned on this page.

Srimati Lalita belongs to the younger generation of enlightened artistes eager to recapture significance in song, eager to recognise the human voice as a medium of art, of music not as mechanical, soulless contrivance for recording the "scientific" accuracy of notes, or worse, "ragas." Her songs were songs. They were rendered with appropriate tone and pitch and sensitive modulation. They were neither an exercise nor an illustration of "Ragas" or "Raginis". The "Veena," as I listened to its accompaniment of Srimati Lalita's songs, seemed to be a different instrument to the one usually handled by clever but unfeeling hands. It had an integral place in the song.

May I suggest that art or music societies should now make an attempt to bring together the varied artistic talents that lie scattered and unrecognised in the city and the suburbs? It is for them to explore new avenues of art. Why should we have always the "jalsas" of "scientific" music? Let us have, for change folk-music chorus singing new song-compositions?

MENAKA AND ARTISTES FOR AHMEDABAD.

Menaka has definitely decided to give her first Gujarat performance at Ahmedabad. She is taking with her entire company of artistes including well-known exponents of North and South Indian dancing. The Music Director Syt. A. C. Muzumdar helped by Khan Saheb Sakhawat Hussain Khan has strengthened with the orchestra the artistic range of the dances with which Menaka's audiences would have been familiar. Interest in Ahmedabad promises to be not less keen.

(Continued from col. 7).

them he mentioned the great improvement in simplicity, directness, and convenience of the new. Underground railway stations, which had been planned as well as designed by an architect.

Mrs. Stan Harding (1921) who spoke last week at Asiatic Society on Indian Dancing of the South West.

The Orchestra of Women Musician from the South will arrive to-day.

BENARES MUSIC CONFERENCE

Heated Controversy Over Origin Of Indian Music

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, (By Mail.)

The sixth All-India Music Conference was held under a specially constructed "Shamiyana" from November 27 to December 3. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares performing the opening ceremony. The conference was attended by the Maharajas of Dharampore, Nagodh, Hon'ble Nawab of Chattari and Rajas of various estates. Over 80 renowned musicians of India, including Prof. Nasirudeen of Indore, Pt. Onkar Nath, Prof. Dileep Chandra Vedi from Bombay, Prof. Ratan Janker of Lucknow, Vinayak Rao Patvardhan of Poona, Pt. Krishna Rao of Gwalior, Muzaffar Khan of Delhi and others.

Concerts were held every morning, while the afternoon was utilised in Discussions. Every night, the audience had the advantage of witnessing dances performed by dancers like Bal Saraswati of Madras, Prof. Mohan Lal of Jaipur, Ragini Devi and her partner Gopi Nath, Miss Asha Ojha of Allahabad and others. Instrumental music was demonstrated by Abdul Aziz Khan Binkar of Patiala, Latif Khan Binkar of Indore, Venkat Swami Naidu, Vollnist of Madras and others.

VOCAL MUSIC

Khyal songs of Prof. Dileep Chandra Vedi, the illustrious disciple of his Guru. Pt. Bhasker Rao of Bomoay, Pt. Onkar Nath, Pt. Krishna Rao of Gwalior and Vinayak Rao of Poona were appreciated. Mr. Vedi and Pt. Onkar Nath excelled all and their mastry over Khyal singing was surprising. The special Khyal method of Mr. Vedi in accordance with the Shastric musical notes was much liked by the audience and every one was moved.

In Dhrupad singing, Prof. Nasirudeen of Indore had no rival worth the name in the whole of the Conference.

NOTATION AND MUSIC SCALES

Interesting Discussions were held in the afternoon. Mr. Krishna Iyer of Madras read a paper on the various types of dances. Pt. Onkar Nathji read the preface and important passages from the book compiled by H. H. Dharampore "Raga Bhava." Discussion on Notation were held under the Chairmanship of Pt. Onkar Nath, the prominent participants being Principal Ratan Janker of Bhat Khande School, Pt. Krishna Rao of Gwalior and Mr. Dileep Chandra Vedi of Pt. Bhasker Rao School, The arguments of all the three were so controversial that the matter could not be decided and has been left over for the next year.

Most interesting discussions were held on the third day under the chairmanship of Mr. Dileep Chandra Vedi re "Thath" System (Musical Scales) when Pt. Onkar Nath and Principal Ratan Janker of Ghat Khande School participated. Dealing with the origin of Indian music, there was a heated discussion and the learned discourse of Mr. Vedi, the President, smoothened matters.

Thus the Music Conference has ended, and the next sitting will be held at Patna.

Art In Bhavnagar

(BY DR. R. K. YAJNIK)

The Pupils' Own School of Vile Parle deserves hearty congratulations on its success in presenting an excellent version of Dr. Tagore's symbolic story, by Mr. Bachubhai Shukla. Under the able guidance of Principal J. J. Vakil and Mrs. Vakil, the troupe of school boys and girls produced the same play "Shuka-Shiksha," in Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar.

SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION.

The Bhavnagar show for the benefit of the touring company was ably organized by Mr. Kapilray Mehta, himself a student of theatrical art. It must be said, however, that some of the local educationists were conspicuous by their absence. This production was highly commended by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and was patronized by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, with his characteristic generosity towards art and culture.

As the curtain rang up, the 'Sarasvati-Pujan' appealed immediately the crowded house. Slow stringed music in the background and the bells on the feet were appropriate. The effect of the rigorous discipline through which the girls had passed was obvious. With wonderful grace of movement and clear colour scheme the impression at the outset was of a character with which Kathiawad is not familiar yet.

The play was a symbolic presentation of the vital problems of education.

The dances were a feature of the play, two songs and a pantomime of students dressed as various birds were also appreciated.

SPECTACULA

The love of dancing is not still general. Moreover, music on the Bengali lines hardly catches the public mind. Thus a majority of the unthinking play-goers was greatly disappointed on this occasion. Only a little spectacular glory dazzled them for the moment.

The present writer, however, agrees with Mr. K. M. Munshi when he raises his little finger against a constant and mechanical repetition of the Bengali theatrical art. In Western India we have the 'Rasa' tradition of our own for centuries. Our own contribution to the entire Indian art of dancing and music must not be forgotten. Our girls should be trained with a view not only to preserve but also to enrich our noble traditions. Only thus we may be able to give our full quota to inter-provincial art. Eminent Bengalis, such as Dr. Tagore and Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, have been fascinated by the Gujarati 'garbi' Thus, it is in the fitness of things that schools in Western India should be proud of their rich artistic heritage and should preserve their special characteristics.

THE ARCHITECT AS PLANNER

Sir Giles Scott, in his opening address at the centenary conference at the Royal Institute of British Architects, tried to change the public idea that the architect was one who enriched buildings with ornaments. That the provision of ornament should be considered one of their main functions seemed particularly strange in these days of stark architectural nudism. His theme was the architect as planner. The architect was the only man in the community who not only had been trained to plan but who spent much of his time planning, and so learnt by practice how to reconcile conflicting and difficult requirements and how to merge them into one harmonious and workable unit, finding, in fact, the simple solution of a complex problem. There had never been a time when planning was more necessary, for we were now suffering and paying terribly for the muddle and short-sightedness of the so-called practical business man whose piecemeal developments now cost us so much.

He lamented that even the awful lesson taught by North and Midland manufacturing towns had not yet been learnt, for the new factories that were being built on the main arterial roads out of London were only having their frontages treated because of their advertising value. They were not being planner, and at the back displayed the same depressing muddle and chaos that was thought to be a relic of the past. He put untidiness as the most characteristic feature of our time, and architects were in a position to tidy up at least the outward material aspects of modern life.

THE BRIDGE MUDDLE

As a member of the advisory committee of the London County Council and the designer of the new Waterloo Bridge, what Sir Giles Scott had to say about the proposed Charing Cross Bridge and the development of the south bank of the river aroused particular curiosity. He believed that all the difficulties for a new Charing Cross could be satisfactorily met, except the requirement that the Southern Railway must come into London overhead and have a station on a particular spot on the river bank. This being the case, he said, he would be willing to wait until that requirement no longer ruled. But meantime the bridge and its surroundings should form part of a general scheme which ought to be considered and worked out now

In the many instances he gave of the value of architects where the community most needed

(Continued in column 4)

WHAT ARE THEY DOING COMPETITION RESULTS

There were three (3) all correct entries. Therefore the first prize of Rs. 500 is divided equally among three (3) successful competitors each getting Rs. 166-10-9 as follows:—

1. Jemi L. Snbedar, Central Building 2, DHOBI TALAO.
2. Manilal Tribhovan Shah, C/o Patel Stores, DeLisle Road, LOWER PAREL.
3. Mrs. D. Fonseca, 123, St. Sebastian's Colony, BANDRA.

2ND PRIZE

2nd prize of Rs. 200 is divided equally among the following twelve (12) Competitors each getting Rs. 16-10-9:—

1. Miss Shera S. Kikabhoy, Station Road, KHAMBHAT.
2. Bipinchandra Maganlal Randeria, D'Monte Street, House No. 476, BANDRA.
3. P. J. Fernandes, Sweet Home, 10th Road, KHAR.
4. Ramjee Keshavji Panchal, Sun Mill Road, Bara Chawl No. 10, LOWER PAREL.
5. E. P. Crawford, Swadeshi Mills, KURLA.
6. Shah Pashu Tejpal, Gunpati Bhuvan, 1st floor, Kandewadi, BOMBAY. 4.
7. Jalubai Eduljee Panthaki, Murazban Chawls, Cama Block, Gilder Lane, TARDEO.
8. Khoja Ramzanali Mahomedali Mahuvakar, C/o Kasamali Jairajbhoy, Old Bavan Chawl, Chinchpokli Road, BOMBAY, 12.
9. Prema Chotu, "Times of India", BOMBAY.
10. A. J. Cohen, (Gate-keeper), The Apolla Mill Road, DeLisle Road, BOMBAY.
11. Gangabai Chattrabhuj Tulsidas Bhatia, Tulsi Bhuvan, Karyana Bazaar, 4th Floor, Wad Gadi, BOMABY.
12. Jal B. Unwalla, Opp. Ice Factory, Wright-Town, JUBBULPORE.

3RD PRIZE And (Consolation Prizes)

Third prize of Rs. 100 and Consolation prizes of Rs. 200 have been amalgamated and divided equally among the following (78) seventy eight Competitors each getting Rs. 3-13-6:—

1. Pirojbai Kaikhusroo Mistri, Ahmedabad Prem Darwaja, Chandan Talawdi, AHMEDABAD.
2. F. A. Borges, Killick Nixon & Co; FORT.
3. K. C. Ahuja, C/o The Punjab National Bank Ltd; FORT.
4. Fazle Abbas M. Fidahussein, Bohrah's Masjid, SANTA CRUZ.
5. N. V. Kothare, 28, Poput Wadi, BOMBAY, 2.
6. Miss A. P. Rustomjee, 764, B. Parsee Colony, Road No. 1, DADAR.
7. Shaikh Hasamali Manavader-walla, Mira Gate, Bora Wad, RADHANPUR.
8. Rustom Bapujee Joshi, 638, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
9. Miss Yeshwanti Ganapatrao Rangnekar, Urankar's House, Mugbhat, Bombay 4.
10. Narayambai Abbasbhai Kapadia, C/o Abbasbhoy Jaferjee Kapadia, Ibrahim Chawl, 5, Near J. J. Hospital, BOMBAY, 9.
11. Leela Desai, Mehta House, Dubash Estate, Nepeansea Road, BOMBAY.
12. Aswani Keshavlal Tulsiram, C/o Tulsiram M. Aswani, Madhavani Building, Kagri Bazaar, Kharadhar Lane, KARACHI.
13. P. C. Mevawalla, C/o The Central Bank of India Ltd., Zavery Bazaar Branch, BOMBAY.
14. Jainbai Bhikhabhoy Patel 17 Patil Terrace DADAR.
15. K K Muljee Kishor Bhuvan Room No. 62 C. P. Tank Road BOMBAY 4.
16. Fram Pesonjee Khambatta P. Block N. N. Wadia Chawl No. 14 LAL BAUG.
17. Virjeebhoy Laljee Lakhmichand Liladhar's Chawl CHINCHPOKLI.
18. Champabai Bhagwandas Chatrabhuj Sagar Villas, Warden Road BOMBAY.
19. Taher Sarafali Mandviwalla, C/o Mohamedali Gulamali, and Co., 108, Radha Bazaar St., CALCUTTA
20. Bahadurji Jamshedji Toddywalla 286 A. Soparibaug Road PAREL.
21. Hiranand Saigal (Pleader) Kattra Khushabian Maghiana (Jhang) PUNJAB.
22. Samuel Moses City Survey Office Old Custom House, FORT.
23. R. A. Krishna, Accountant, Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
24. Dhangaori Damodardas Kapadia, Himatram Hariram's House, Wilson Street, Girgaum.
25. Ardeshir M. Lala, Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
26. Madangaori Jagmohandas, 5, Gocul Lane, Bombay, 2.
27. M. Fidahusein Dalal (Ratlamwalla), Havawa Building, Bhandari Stret, 3rd Floor, Koliwada, Bombay 3.
28. Firozjee C. Mistri, New Sitaram Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
29. Ganpatlal Kanaiyalal Mahajan Taranewalla, Malhar Gunj. Shop No. 10, Indore City.
30. R. G. Boda, 94, Khand Bazar, Bombay, 3.
31. Ratilal Bhaldas Raisamwalla, Muljee Vakil Chawl, Near Panjra Pole, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.
32. A. M. Hassam, C/o A. B. Peermahomed, Architect, Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
33. Ranchodjee Rambhoy Patel, Train Examiner Office, B. B. and C. I. Rly., Khar Road.
34. P. K. Padhye, New Bhat Wadi, Girgaum.
35. Maganlal Thakorebhoy Desai, Store Sheri, Surat.
36. Miss A. Saroja, D2, S. I. Building, Matunga.
37. G. S. Dhareshwar, Marwadi Chawl, Pipe Lane, Kurla.
38. Narottam Naranji Kheraj Kothari, Lady Northcot Hindu Orphanage, Building No. 2, Babulnath, Chowpatty.
39. Gangaram Chandhari, National City Bank of New York, Fort.
40. Shivshankar Pranjivan, Sopariwalla Building, 107, Kika Street, Gulal Wadi, Bombay.
41. Natwarlal Ramchodjee, Khanderao Wadi, Maharaj Bunglow, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, POST NO. 2.
42. Kassamali Hasham Hiram, Kandi Mohalla, Jail Road, BOMBAY.
43. Miss Shirin Karim Jessa, 27, Tantanpura Street, Khadak, BOMBAY 9.
44. Maganlal Narottamdas Bhavsar, Bhavsarwad Varali Sheri, Khaira, (GUJRAT).
45. Feezabhi Kamroodin Kalwadwalla, C/o Tayabali Alibhai & Sons, 14, Surti Mohalla, Tank Street, BOMBAY.
46. F. E. Weston, C/o Station Superintendent, BOMBAY CENTRAL, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
47. Chandrakant Morarjee Kapadia, 54-56, Cavel, BOMBAY 2.
48. Patel Desai Narottam, 25, 2nd Carpenter Lane, BOMBAY 4.
49. Cawasjee Jehangirji Umrigar, Golwalla's House, Khetwadi 8th Lane, BOMBAY.
50. V. K. Swayampaki, C/o K. A. Padhye, Padhye Blocks, New Bhat Wadi, BOMBAY.
51. Arthur H. D'Souza, Khasa Building, Princess Avenue, BANDRA.
52. Kaikhusroo Bejonjee Deboo, Block H20, Khusroo Baug, COLABA.
53. Miss Tara Laxmi Maganlal Deasi, Gunderwalla's Wadi, Room No. 19, GHATKOPAR.
54. Akbarali Haiderali Dholkawalla, Bhorawad, GODHRA.
55. Champaklal Gopaljee, Valimahomed Gulamhusein and Co., Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazaar, Shop No. 126, BOMBAY, 2.
56. Shah Shanabhoy Jaisingh-bhoy, Near Davesha's pada Gate, AHMEDABAD.
57. Lilavati Keshavlal Kalyanjee Pandya, Birla Mansion, 3rd Floor GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.
58. Tony E. Fernandes, Sweet Home BOMBAY 21
59. Shah Khimji Harshi Gogri, Kini Building Cadel Road, Prabhat Devi, DADAR
60. Saleh A. Kaiyum, 12, Fatemah Manzil, Palton Road, BOMBAY, 1.
61. Shankerbhoy Savabhoy Wagnela Outside Sarangpur Gate Nagri Mill, AHMEDABAD.
62. Bhikajee Bhimrao Morar, C/o The Sind Press Co. Ltd Alice Building Hornby Road, FORT.
63. Mrs. Laxmibai Tekade, Abhyankar Building, GRANT ROAD.
64. E B Dah, 8, Dinbai Petit Street Balaram Street, GRANT ROAD.
65. Tehmina Rustomjee Gandhi, Desai Chawl, Halar Road. BULSAR
66. G. Holaram, Princess Street, BOMBAY
67. Miss Aloo Rustomjee, Agiary Lane, THANA.
68. Dharamshi Veljee Uka Cutch Terawalla Mahajan House, Dafyas-than Lane House No. 4-5 BOMBAY, 3.
69. Miss. Alice Hearn, Esther Ville, ANDHERI.
70. Mrs. Sarabibi, C/o. U. K. Madari, Big Ghanchi Wad Urdu High School, BULSAR.
71. Ruxmani Jethalal Bhatt, Gangadas House Room No 14 C. P. TANK
72. Kaderbhoy Esufali Maldevi-wala, 120, 4th Cross Street Peta, COLOMBO.
73. Maganlal Dharamshi Chawda Opp. Sagramji High School, GONDAL.
74. Louis J. Fernandes, 10th Road, KHAR.
75. Russi D. Rao, Station Road, SURAT.
76. A. E. Bhiriya, C/o. A A Sattar & Co. Keyze Street, COLOMBO.
77. Chaganlal P. Bulsara, Gramophone Dealers Opp. Malao Talao BULSAR.
78. Abdulhussein Rajabally Chibawala, Navapura Street, SURAT.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustration.	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1	20	11	4
2	14	12	9
3	11	13	3
4	2	14	8
5	6	15	12
6	17	16	16
7	18	17	7
8	13	18	19
9	10	19	5
10	1	20	15

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Probably all of you have holidays from schools now, and you all, particularly our Christian sisters and brothers, are enjoying the best of time. It is Christmas—the greatest day for them, as Diwali is for Hindus and Id for the Mahomedans.

Let us all wish each other best Xmas. greetings!—And let us all join in this happiness, which comes only once in a year. But let us not forget also our poor brothren: there are so many of them here in India—May they feel happy too!

Will you just tell me how you have been passing these holidays? Possibly some of you are utilising it in a very nice way, and others can learn from you how to avail of the time at disposal. So, please do write to me within a fortnight: I will give you prizes.

Speaking of prizes, you must be expecting some results this week. But I have received such a big bundle of entries that it has not been able for me to assess them, howsoever much I tried to do so and finish. Well, never mind: you will have plenty of them next week, when we shall be celebrating the invent of the New Year.

However, I have again to complain that some of you have not cared to mention their age, and it has therefore become a harder task for me. I am so sorry, but all those, who have neglected this will get no prizes. Please, don't you be careless about this in future.

All the same, I can give one prize at least this time. Bro. B. S. Mohite sent me a drawing of his own. It is a good attempt, and therefore he shall get a prize worth one rupee for the same. Prizes of rupee one each will go also to the sisters and brothers, whose contributions appear below:

TOTTY'S CHRISTMAS.

They call me Totty, because I am small. I had a funny Christmas, and Mamma said I might tell about it.

I have the scarlet fever, and I live all alone with my Mamma in her room. Nobody comes in 'cept the doctor, and he says he sha'n't come any more to see a girl who feels as well as I do.

Mamma wears a cap and an apron, and we have our own dishes, just like play, and she washes them in a bright tin pan, and then I have the pan for a drum, and beat on it till she says she shall fly.

I always stop then, for I do think I should be frightened to see Mamma fly. Besides, she might fly away.

Well, yesterday was Christmas, and I could get out of bed and sit up in a chair; it was the first time.

So I sat up to dinner, and there were so many nice things to eat. Mamma made all things look pretty, and Papa gave her roses through the door, and she put them all over the table.

When she had washed the dishes, she turned the big chair round so that I could look out of the window, and Hal and John came out on the lawn and made a snow-man for me to look at.

It was a fine man, with two legs and two arms, and they kept saying he was the British, and knocking his head off.

Mamma said, I mustn't turn round till she said I might, but I didn't want to, any how, the man was so funny.

I heard Papa whispering at the door, and I did want to see him. but I knew I couldn't, 'cause the other children haven't had the fever; and then I heard things rustle, paper and something soft, like brushing clothes.

They went on rustling, oh, a long time! And there was jingling, too, and I began to want to turn round very much indeed; but I didn't of course, 'cause I said I wouldn't.

At last Mamma came up softly and tied something over my eyes, and told me to wait just a minute; and it really did not seem as if I could.

Then she turned the chair round, and took the thing off my eyes, and—what do you think was there?

A Christmas tree! A dear little ducky tree, just about as big as I am, and all lighted with red and blue candles, and silver stuff hanging like fringe from the branches, and real icicles. (No! Mamma says they are glass, but they look real. They are in a box now, and I can play with them.)

And everything on the tree was for me. That makes a rhyme. I often make them.

There was a lovely doll with clothes to take off and put on, and buttons and button-holes in everything. I have named her Christine, because that is the most like Christmas of any name I know.

And a tin horse and cart, and a box of blocks, and a lovely slate to draw on, and a box of beasts, not painted, all carved, just like real beasts, and a magnet-box, with three ducks and two swans and four goldfish and a little boat, all made of tin, and lots of oranges and a lovely China box full of cream candy (the doctor said I might have it if Aunt May made it, and she did), and a box of guava jelly, and a little angel at the top, flying, all of white China.

And everything will wash except the things to eat, 'cause everything I play with has to be burned up, unless it can be washed, so they all gave me washing things.

Even Christine has China hair, and all her clothes are white, so they can be boiled, and so can she, and Mamma says it won't hurt her at all.

So I never had a nicer Christmas, though, of course, I wanted the other children; but then, I had Mamma, and of course they wanted her, poor dears.

And nobody need be afraid to read this story, 'caus it is going to be baked in the oven before it is printed.

—Sent by Sis. "Totty" D'Souza.

A NEW YEAR SONG.

When the year is new, my dear,
When the year is new,
Let us make a promise here,
Little I and you,
Not to fall a-quarrelling
Over every tiny thing,
But sing and smile, smile and sing,
All the glad year through.
As the year goes by, my dear,
As the year goes by,
Let us keep our sky swept clear,
Little you and I.
Sweep up every cloudy scowl,
Every little thunder-growl,
And live and laugh, laugh and live,
'Neath a cloudless sky.
When the year is old, my dear,
When the year is old,
Let us never doubt or fear,
Though the days grow cold.
Loving thoughts are always warm;
Merry hearts know ne'er a storm.
Come ice and snow, so love's dear glow
Turn all our gray to gold.

—Sent by Sis. B. Mary.

TRY THIS TRICK.

Here is a trick with which you can puzzle your friends on the Christmas day!

Put a little water in a small glass, and lay a piece of clean, dry blotting-paper over it. Now lay a plate on top of this, and holding the plate and glass firmly together, shake some of the water up to moisten the blotting paper. You can now let go of the glass—it will remain adhering to the bottom of the plate in a most mysterious way!

THE WASHERMAN ON HIS WAY TO WASH.
(Sent by Master Mohite, B.S., Jalgaon).

What really happens is that when the blotting-paper soaks up some of the water in the glass, it creates a partial vacuum, and the pressure of the air outside holds the glass against the plate.—

—Sent by Bro. R. B. M.

QUEER POETRY.

At your Christmas party, put before every child a typed copy of the following verse, which has been written in a code. Let them find out, what it is?

Ozx fnnckx gddc, zkk mt vgn qdzc
Zmc advzqd ne rzxhmf, "H bzm's":
'Shr z bnvzqckx vnqc, zmc zos sn kdzc
Sn hckdmdrr, enkkx, zmc vzms

—Sent by Bro. Rupa.

Try to decipher it, all students girls and boys studying upto Matric, and send me the solution on a post card, writing clearly your age and full address: I will send you a prize.

REPLIES.

Sis. L. and Bro. H. Sequeira (Bombay): you can send your stories or anything for publication in this "Corner" at any time. If the contribution is a good one, it will fetch you some prize too.

Br. B. S. Mohite (Jalgaon): Your drawing is pretty good. I hope you will feel happy to see it in the print. I have received your story also and it may be published some time. You should not have sent a 3 pies, but a 3 pice stamp please, for the form; but never mind now, it is has been despatched to you.

Bro Kishin Dhamanmel (Karachi): you can have any number of forms from Syt. Ram B. Motwane, our Jt. Secretary there.

Bro. S. D. Kambli (Bombay, 14): Thanks for the poem. We will see if we can publish it some time.

H. K. Arjunagi (Bijapur): Perhaps you have been waiting pretty long to see your story published, but please, can you not send another one?

Bro. Moti H. Belani (Karachi): Happy to see your interest in the Corner. How about joining the Association?

Bro. Moti H. Belani (Karachi): Why is it necessary that you should send a Christmas present to me? Better give away something to the poor and needy, instead.

Bro. Mohan P. Desai (Bulsar): The required form has been sent to you. Let me hope you will encourage others also to join.

Bro. Anant (Secunderabad): You have sent no stamp for the form. All the same it has been despatched to you. Please circulate the information amongst your friends.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

My dear younger sisters and brothers, speak about this All-India Children's Association to your elders. They will be so pleased to see that you are taking interest in a good movement like this.

And if they like to have some more information about it, or you like to have the application form for enrollment, write to us, intimating us of your age, and enclosing a three pice stamp to cover postage only. We will be glad to send them to you.

Address all communications to:—

Dada—"GULISTAN,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Marilyn Yvonne Miller, one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Miller of Pierrie, South Dakota, is the winner of the coveted title of America's prettiest baby in the Sears-Century of Progress 40,000 dols. contest. Marilyn will receive 5,000 dols. in cash and a 5,000 dols. educational policy. She was selected by a vote of World's Fair Visitors. Over 114,000 babies from all parts of the nation were entered in the contest.

Kumari Nalini Rao (daughter of Mr. B. M. Anandra Rao and Mrs. Kamalabai Rao, Matron of the Byramje Jeejibhoy Children's Home at Matunga) was awarded a prize for musical proficiency a few days ago during the Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Samarth Vyayam Mandir Dadar. Sitting by her side is Baby Pratibha Rao, her sister, also a budding musician and dancer. Both can be seen in the May-Pole Dance scene in the film "Seva Sadan."

CHRISTMAS DAY

And The Joy That Is In The Hearts Of Men

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

The time is drawing near to the birth of Christ. They say the winter festival is more than two thousand years old, as old perhaps as mother nature, when nature after a long blight springs anew. Long before Commodus celebrated Christmas, the Norsemen, and the Germans and the Romans acclaimed this festival with lighting the Yule log and decorating their places of worship with mistletoe—the sacred plant of the Druids. They have come down the centuries, the yule and the mistletoe, sanctified by the birth of Christ, by sacred Christian associations, the mistletoe being further sanctified by Mr. Pickwick, who, we are told in the authentic history of his adventures, actually kissed a willing young lady at the Wardles' Christmas party. The sun entering the winter solstice is an event of minor importance in the universe, but it has beautiful repercussions on our planet, so that long before the birth of Christ nations celebrated the event and one thousand eight hundred years after the event Mr. Pickwck celebrated it at the Wardles, with Mr. Tracy Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass and Mr. Winkle, snow-like wool and frozen lakes and Mr. Winkle's skates, and to-day Christmas Cards, with snow and leafless trees, white and brown, scenes of other latitudes than ours, you can get them on a beautifully "sunny" day in Meadows Street.

A SLOACE TO MILLIONS

In Bethlehem there was snow, as it is still in another sense in the hearts of men, round the huts of men in warmer lands. In India, it is the floods, or it is poverty which comes through the door and occupies the hut, as a jungle does in wooded lands. Christian genius and piety have given us many beautiful pictures of the little child and its mother, very often so different in setting and features from the mild Jewish girl, who gave birth to one of the mildest of prophets. Billions of huts with women and children have been sanctified with that event. The Madonnas fetch millions of dollars from connoiseurs of art, blonde Germanic Madonnas living far from Bethlehem, dark Madonnas, dark eyed, dark haired, of the Italian masters, but we have to search far to get the pale mother with the pain and sweat of childbirth on her Jewish face. Just walk into any ghetto of any town, any chawl filled with Jews, and you are sure to come across a face reminiscent of the mother of Christ—ever so much nearer to the original than the priceles Madonnas of European picture galleries. After all it was a symbol child, Joseph, its father, being a mere Carpenter. At Christmas time children have an added holiness about them and the most humble of mothers is haloed by the mystic birthtime of Christ.

Dare we wonder at the gentleness which is in nuns, sisters of mercy? Rightly have they called hospitals La Maison de Dieu and their priestesses Brides of Christ. The child Christ with His Mother is as much a missionary as the crucified figure on the Cross. There was probably snow around the stable, but there is promise in nature of the good times that are coming, and though there may be Herods yet there is hope. The little Child will conquer, Herod and Pilate, and His eternal mother will be a solace to millions who cannot rise to the saintly demands of her holy son.

IT IS A CHILD'S FESTIVAL

Even after two thousand years, in this hospitable land, there is a feeling of Christmas in the air. It should be an inspiration for us here because so many little children die. It is the child's festival. Old Father Christmas with his presents, and toys—that world of colour and beauty and motion, not our motion, but little symbol engines, and cranes and aeroplanes, wound up for a noisy swift journey item one end of the room to another, under the chairs, under the table dashing with a thud against the wall—a world of make-believe, of stockings, with sweets and crackers and that bee-hive of joy, of stinging joy called the toy shop.

In fashionable promenades Christmas enters the shop-windows, a feast of joy for children—of snow made of wool, of farms seen in childhood's days, of Dick Whitington, Mother Goose, Robinson Crusoe, and pantomimes where imagination really goes wool gathering. With us here snow is not on our fields, but a crisp sunlight mixed with cold, and chimes of churches and crowds of simple Christians in gala dress, going by simple huts in groups of two and three, Joseph and Mary and child. It is a festival of such family groups, not a convention not a Christmas Card affair, an occasion for presents, for hand-catching in cinemas, not the pietus of the red-nosed man who had a weakness for Mrs. Weller, vide the paternal confession to his son, but the realisation that the child you are overlooking, the simple child at the corner, may be a god.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO INDIANS

India is a land of fairs and festivals, one more festival added to her gay list does not make much difference. We can also enjoy, with our Christian brothers, a feast which is as old as time, a feast dedicated to an astronomical event. When all is said and done the birth of Christ was an Asiatic event under Asiatic circumstances. The worship of the Magis is a conception dear to the heart of Indians, whose ancient Princes always bowed before the Rishi whose wealth was not of this world. From an humble birth to an humble death, from a seamless garment to the loin-cloth that we see on the figure on the Cross, we have before us a tragic symbol of the crucifixion of our masses.

To millions of disillusioned men in these days, to men who are atrophied of religious emotions by comprehensible causes whose material needs are not satisfied by the miracle of Christ's birth or death, one wonders if Christmas is a time of carols, pantomime, presents, and other old world adjuncts of this festival. Obviously it seems as if religion is a luxury. To men who have hardly enough to eat Christmas is a mockery, every toy, every little innocent doll which looks through shop-windows on poor children, through bleak hideous blue eyes, is a commentary on Christmas. Even in the world of make-believe the Christmas pantomime or a fancy dress ball, where cinderellas sing "Tipperary," where Christians become Arabs, and Cleopatras go by the bus to Cowasji Jehangir Hall to dance with a modern Turk, or where a Christian Dara or Akbar might alight from a taxi to mix cocktails with a Columbine or when Harlequins-Millionue, Harlequins that is men liberated from conventions and from this dead world of budgets and salaries, and butter which goes with bread, the release is temporary. Our feet are of clay, the curtain soon falls on the pantomime, the dance is over and our conscience is heavy with the thought of fathers whose children have to look on dolls with bleak blue eyes.

U. S. PRESIDENT'S SON UNDER BAN

Name Struck Off Social Register After Reno Divorce

America's Four Hundred had their breath taken away today (cabled the New York Correspondent of the "Sunday Express" in mail week). A Roosevelt had been dropped from their "bible", a little blue book known as the Social Register, which ordains who is and who is not real blue-blooded Society in New York.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, the son and daughter-in-law of the President, have been omitted from the 1935 edition, published to-day. Every other member of the presidential family is listed, but Elliott and his wife are banished, presumably because he has been through Reno's divorce courts.

Never has an edition of the little blue book caused so much commotion among New York's blue-bloods, because its omissions this year ban some of the most illustrious families in America calling themselves Society.

FAMOUS HOSTESS.

The name of Cobina Wright, who, when the stock market was in its heyday, was one of the most famous hostesses in America, has been left out.

Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor Dick Flermonte, who achieved its columns after her marriage to John Jacob Astor, has been omitted because she married a prize-fighter.

Francis Hitchcock, son of the famous polo family, is no longer Society, presumably because the editors of the "Social Register" frowned on the evidence in his wife's divorce suit against him.

Whitney Bourne, one of the most popular and beautiful of Four Hundred's debutantes, has been banished because she went on the movies.

The Grand Duchess Marie is out, but Prince Alexis Mdivani, of the Georgina tribe, is in with his wife, the former Barbara Hutton.

The Vanderbilts and Whitneys, connected with the recent 'cause celebre', are apparently unaffected by their battles in the law courts, for their names are still in their time-worn place.

AUNDH CELEBRATES SILVER JUBILEE

Shrimant Balasaheb, Chief of Aundh, the Silver Jubilee of whose administration of the State was recently celebrated, is an enthusiastic Social Reformer. His work for the spread of women's education as well as physical culture and removal of untouchability among his people is well-known

Shrimant Rani Saheb of Aundh is well known as a social worker and has been taking active interest in the upliftment of the depressed classes in the State.

Shrimant Rajakumari Krishnabai alias Akkasaheb grand-daughter of the Chief of Aundh, is a talented musician and painter. She staged a dramatic performance with the members of the princely family during the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"So your son got this B.A. and M.A.?"

"Yes, but his P.A. still supports him."

* * * *

"It's a boy," announced the nurse.

"What?" said the father, an absent-minded professor. "Well, ask him what he wants."

* * * *

"What sort of a business man is he?"

"The only thing he has got honestly is his rheumatism."

HANDS UP!
(Courtesy: "Die Entel," Berlin).

Tourist: "I've come here for the winter."

Californian: "Well, you've come to the wrong place. There's no winter here."

* * * *

Mrs. Adams (on their return from the party): "Do you realize what you did?"

Mr. Adams: "No but I'll admit it was wrong. What was it?"

* * * *

Caller: "Won't you walk as far as the street car with me, Tommy?"

Tommy (age five): "I can't."

Caller: "Why not?"

Tommy: "'Cause we're gonna have dinner as soon as you go."

* * * *

Youth (to fair companion): "Have you ever tried listening to a play with your eyes shut?"

Voice (from row behind): "Have you tried listening to one with your mouth shut?"

* * * *

"Yes isn't it strange that when people get frozen they rub their limbs with snow until circulation is restored?"

Benevolent Old Lady: "But what do they do with the poor people in summer?"

* * * *

A school inspector visiting a school, said: "Now children who loves all men?" The question was hardly put before a little girl not four years old, answered quickly, "All women!"

* * * *

Physician's Wife: "Now, my dear you must positively forgot shop if you are going into society with me."

Her hubby: "What have I done?"

Physician's Wife: "Why, you feel the pulse of everyone who extends a hand."

* * * *

He sniffed the air, jumped out of bed, and rushed to the landing.

"Mary," he said, hurrying back, "the house is on fire. We must get out quickly. There's not a moment to lose."

"James, James, don't flurry me", she replied sharply. "I must stop a few minutes to straighten up the rooms so that they'll look decent when the firemen come in."

* * * *

An American sugar planter in Hawaii took a friend from the States to the edge of a volcano.

"That crater is 70,004 years old" he explained.

"How do you get the exact age?" asked the newcomer. "I can understand the 70000, but how do you calculate the four?"

"Well, I've been here in the islands for four years and that crater was 70,000 years old when I arrived."

* * * *

"Well, Bobby," said mother to her little son who had just returned from the children's Christmas party, "I hope you behaved yourself."

"Oh, yes, mum!" readily replied the boy.

"And you remembered to say 'Yes, please,' and 'No, thank you'?" she asked him.

"I didn't say 'No, thank you, but I said 'Yes, please, every time," the child replied.

The orderly officer was making his rounds of the men's canteen on Christmas Eve.

"Any complaints?" he asked.

Yessir," spoke up a new recruit. "I asked for some beer, and the bottle they gave me was full of petrol. But I drank 'alf of it before I knew what I was doing."

"All right," said the orderly officer, "see that you knock off smoking for couple of days."

* * * *

The editor of a newspaper and his wife were on their way home from a Christmas party. She was peeved about something.

Arriving home, she looked at him severely.

"I'm ashamed of you, Henry," she said.

"B-but what have I done?" he asked.

"I do wish you wouldn't be so absent-minded when you're dining out," she explained.

He furrowed his brow, puzzled.

"When Mrs. Brown asked you if you'd like a little more Christmas pudding you told her that owing to tremendous pressure of space you were reluctantly compelled to decline the offer," she told him.

"TURKISH DELIGHT"

Fatima Hanum, a Turkish peasant girl, smiles her pleasure after winning a beauty contest in Angora. Girls from all parts of the country competed. Fatima is declared to be a perfect Turkish type.

The festive gentleman tottered out of the night club.

"I shay, call me a cab, my good fellow," he said to the man in uniform.

"What!" ejaculated the other fiercely. "I'm not a doorman. I'm a naval officer!"

"That's all right," said the festive one, "call me a ship."

Lady: "Oh, so you've been in in touch with Royalty, have you?"

Tramp: "Yes, lady. I was once stung by a queen bee!"

* * * *

Hubby: "You never tell me what you buy! Don't I get any voice in the buying?"

Wifey: 'Certainly, darling! You get the invoice."

Heralding a new era in the Treatment of 'Piles'

Sensational cures reported where every other treatment failed and operation seemed inevitable.

TO the world-famous Laboratories of "Merz" goes the credit of yet one more Medical Triumph—the discovery of a process which entirely eliminated FAT as the base carrying the ingredients in this new rectal remedy. Every other remedy failed because FAT as a vehicle prevented the active principles from reaching the affected parts, as it does not dissolve in the mucus—a fact realized only in recent years.

As soon as applied, Recto-Serol which is the only preparation in the world evolved on this new patented principle is completely absorbed by the rectal mucous membrane and at once reaches all the affected parts. Immediately all pain ceases, bleeding stops and a painless evacuation results. Recto-Serol disinfects and lubricates the rectum, shrinks the knots and granulates the fissures and ulcerations, and in a few days, the disease disappears permanently.

Get a box of Recto-Serol outfit from your nearest Chemist today. One tube lasts for about 25 applications. It is economical and inexpensive and a cure is guaranteed.

TYPICAL OF THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

Mr. C. Clements, Post and Telegraphs, Nagpur, writes: "I have been completely cured of Piles and Fistula of chronic nature of 12 years standing. I tried every other earthly remedy to no avail. Even operation failed to give relief. I am thoroughly convinced this is the only cure and blessing to sufferers. Even my friends who have tried Recto-Serol; swear by it, as it never fails to cure".

Recto-Serol can be easily applied direct to the effected parts with a hygienically made pipe without staining fingers or clothes, by giving a half turn to the key at the end of the tube. The pipe can be detached and cleaned; the whole outfit being hygienically packed in a box.

Used by over 50000 Doctors and 6000 Hospitals all over the world

Recto-Serol

On sale by all leading Chemists & Druggists

THE WORLD'S STANDARD CURE FOR PILES, BLIND AND BLEEDING, ABSCESS, FISSURE, FISTULA, IN ANY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT

CONTINENTAL DRUG CO. OF INDIA. Post Box 996, Fort, Bombay

Well-kown Russian Writer's Attack On Soviet Bureaucracy

(Continued From Page 9)

fascist gangs disport themselves with a dull look. You do not show the tourists your present and you are quite right: let us turn away from the novels of Dekoora to remember Balzac, let us forget Baldur vonSchirach in the name of Goethe; in the name of Robespierre and Saint-Just let us be silent about Stavitsky; in the name of those who build and work, let us say nothing about those others who destroy machines, butcher cattle of good breed, burn orchards, planted and cultured through the labours of many generations. If I were your guide, tourist citizens, I would show you not the past but the present of my country. I would not be an hypocrite and hide certain miseries. I would not say to you, "Look on the right, you will see an old church," just because, on the left, there are people standing in a line. I would not be afraid to show you these people: in our country, everyone wants to have everything, but we have not enough quantities of fur, meat, cloths, cigarettes and newspapers yet. Your shops overflow with goods, but they are deserted; people look at the shop-windows and pass.

SOME SAD TALES.

In our country, there are still much poverty, indolence and ignorance. We are but beginning to live. I have called my book "The Second Day of Creation because we are not yet on the seventh when like in the created universe it is possible to rest and enjoy delicious fruits. You have seen yourself the sad adventure in the hotel. This will enable you to judge to what an extent it is difficult for us to liberate ourselves from the cruel inheritance left us by history.

I have told you the story of the valets in green shirts; I can tell you others not less cruel. In our country, much is said of respect for men, but we are still far from having learnt really to respect him. we have bureaucrats who, for the sake of scribbling, are capable of sacrificing a comrade. I saw a mother who remained bending over the dead body of her child for four days; it died in the hospital before being inscribed and the scribbling fanatics refused a death-certificate. It was but on the fifth day that these bureaucrats assented to enter the corpse in their register. This is a very cruel tale. At Gorki, I saw workers' barracks where whole families, young married couples, children and old people, still slept all together on benches. This also is a very cruel story; you see, I have not hidden it from you: I know that in a few years the young will listen unbelieving to it, just as they do not believe the splendid and frightful stories of 1920. At Voroniej, I saw freshly-built workers' houses that resembled the gloomiest barracks. I saw men driven out of the station by officers, when it was pouring with rain outside. I saw public refectories decorated with dirty paper-flowers stinking like hell. I have seen many sad things, and have no mind to hide them from you. Herr Schutz of Zurich, our country is not a Swiss canton nor even the whole Switzerland, it is the sixth part of the world in the strictest sense of the word. It is not easy to wash and sweep it. Time is necessary to teach our men to be polite and full of consideration towards their comrades. They already know that socialism is being built for the happiness of man, but all have not yet understood that socialism is a reality of the present moment; that men should be made free from useless cares, spare any unnecessary difficulties so that our country is full with smiles, joys, songs and flowers. Tourist citizens, you may be disgusted while passing before the dirty refectory; you can sneer on seeing that an administrative writing can destroy a human life, you may even not believe us when we say that, in two or three years, we shall overcome all these faults. I know the habits of your countries and I am not afraid of comparison. You have a material culture of a very high level; but, at present, you are doing everything possible to destroy it. In our country, for example, we lack paper. To obtain a book, people wait for hours at the library doors, or even run about panting through the city. They want to read and are unable to obtain books. The printing of two hundred thousand copies do not satisfy the demand of the country. Our books are still little elegant; the paper is grey; the ink is bad and the covers are ugly. There is a long way for them to equal the magnificient volumes printed in the Leipzig presses. But, each day, the appearance of our books improves, and each day sees the growth of prints, whereas at Leipzig. . At Leipzig, as in other German cities so highly civilized, people stand in a line for endless hours, not for obtaining a book, but to be present at a marvellous show, to admire with their own eyes how others burn books. In the neighbourhood of Voroneij, I have seen our socialist farmers proudly showing magnificient sun-flowers, high on their stems like a tropical forest. They were proud to be the first to learn to cultivate such sun-flowers. Of course, the sun-flower seed is not coffee. But what are you proud of, you, Senhor Pedro Rodrigues, of Rio-de-Janeiro? Perhaps the perfectioned manner in which you drop tons and tons of coffee grain into the sea?

REST-HOUSES FOR PEASANTS.

Our students cannot boast of the extent of their knowledge, but just watch a little how they work night and day. In our country, shepherds become scholars. Mr. Davis, in your country I saw engineers become shepherds. I have told you some bad stories. Allow me to tell you some good ones now. Everything in our country seems fantastic to you. I am Russian and yet many things surprise me also. Believe me, it is worth while travelling thousands of kilometers to see all this. I think of sadness of my Parisian friends who continue to live without suspecting that life can be so full of unexpected marvels.

In the region of Voroniej, by chance I visited a rest-house for kolkhozians or collective farmers. Tourist citizens, neither foreigners, nor Soviet visitors are taken there. Only the inhabitants of the collective farm know the existence of this house. Not far from it, I saw a girl with a rosy face, bright with health, with legs that might have filled a young elephant with envy. She came up to ask me?"

"Do you happen to know where one rests here?"

I was stupefied: What need could such a girl have a resting? She proudly answered me that she had worked for so many days, that it gave her the right to a free holiday. An hour later, I saw her in the park already dressed in sport attire. She was walking barefooted in the alley and smiling. Later, she was taught to play volley-ball. The house consisted of two isbas which the farmers had conveyed themselves. On the front steps yelled a gramophone besides which was a bearded peasant of the classical type,—it was thus that formerly the actors of the Theatre of Moscow made up themselves when playing Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness." According to tradition, he should have scratched his head and squinted with fright on seeing the "masters' inventions." But no, he heard the gramophone with pleasure, while observing the sight of the new life. It is not the theatre, oh, no! it is his own life. After a moment, he got up, stretched himself and said:

"Now, what about some tea with honey?"

He drank tea, sat for a moment on the bench, spoke of the geese in the collective farm and then walked in the park. He did nothing but rest. Formerly could he ever have suspected that a day would come when he would be taken to a rest-house; that he would have a dining-hall where cutlets were served, a garden full of flowers and a machine so prodigal with songs? On returning to your country, to Perpignan or Liverpool, tell your countrymen of the meeting with this old kolkhozian. They will not fail to question you amazed:

"A rest-house for peasants?

Are you sure you are not mistaken?

Or, perhaps, it is expressly organized for foreign tourists?"

You can calmly answer:

"No, for foreign tourists have been arranged a common-place hotel. As for this rest-house, we came upon it by chance. It is organized by peasants for peasants."

TRIMMER WHO READS ANDRE GIDE.

In another collective farm, I met potters who confided to me: "We have decided to instal pipes for canalization. So as might be like in the city, for the sake of cleanliness, you know, so that water might flow with noise. . ."

It is thus that kolkhozians of a remote villake decided to introduce in their country what is lacking in Athens, capital of Greece. . .

You may perhaps consider this a vulgar subject? You prefer poetry? To be frank, this pipe story sounds like a poem to me. Yet I am ready to entertain you with poetry. I came over from London to Leningrad on board a Soviet boat. I had Andre Malraux as companion during the voyage. One day he started conversation with the crew. One of the trimmers asked him this question:

"What do you think of Andre Gide's 'False Money-makers,' comrade Malraux?" I was able to observe the disconcerted air with which the French writer looked at the trimmer, and I rejoiced: it is nice to see men dreaming all awake. Andre Malraux came to Moscow. He visited factories where the workers talk about Stendhal and Maiakowski, of Pushkhin and Balzac. A young communist in a ball-bearing factory questioned him on the poetry of Paul Valery. Monsieur Durand, you have been conferred with a diploma by the Sorbonne, but what do you know of your poet Paul Valery? Young girls in breeches, these simple workers in the under-ground railway, recite Pasternak's poem on the "Life, My Sister" by heart. Is that not a beautiful fairy tale?

In our country, human work is understood, raised to high level and redeemed. To do that is it worth while to live hard years and go through terrible sufferings? You teach in the Old Testament that work is a curse. In our country preachers of morals are not lacking and sometimes it happens that we cannot kiss a woman without superior orders, but our morals—it is life's work. We know that work leads to happiness. I saw a brigade of excavators. They were Tartars. At first, they were behind-hand of the Russians. Then they decided to show of what they were capable. They got up at night and, with the caution of robbers, they crept out of the lodgings to go to the work as they were afraid that they might be hindered from working at night. They accomplished their fine work secretly like criminals. Tourist citizens, it is hoped that on seeing these men you will raise your hats to them.

STUDENT AT 43.

Not long ago, I met the assistant-director of one of our most important constructions. Before the revolution he had been a worker. He had been acquainted with the Czar's prisons. To-day he is fifty, but he is bowed down with the weight of life. After the revolution, he has occupied many leading posts; he has been the head of a big office, general and under-secretary of the State. When he was forty-three he entered the higher technical school together with his son. He decided to acquire the knowledge he lacked. He studied many years. Monsieur Durand, it is with difficulty that you read a book now. You will understand what it is to go to school at forty-three. The studies were more incomparably easy for the son, but the father did not wish to be left behind by his son, and succeeded. Here is what he told me of his years of study:

"It was as though my sight was restored to me."

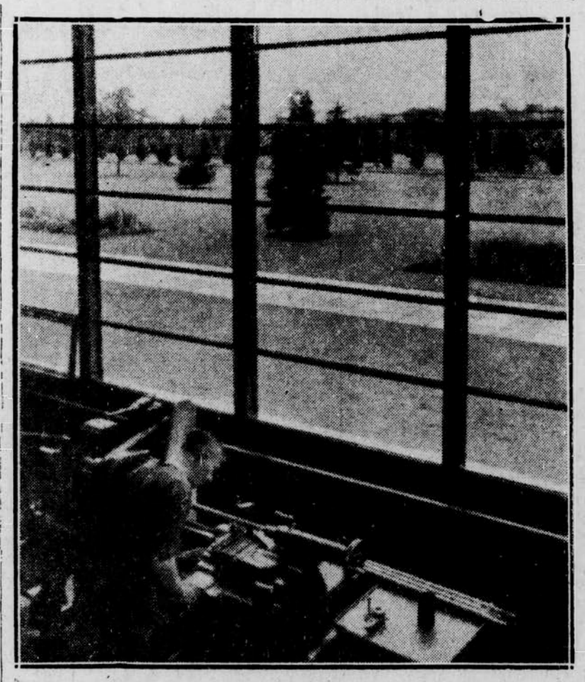
He works night and day. At times he has palpitations of the heart, and the doctor advised him to drink less tea. But he knew that, that was not the question. What worried him were the chairs without which it is impossible to set the rails. Chairs were lacking. I saw his face when he was setting rails: it was brightened with a timid and tender smile. It is the way a mother looks at her newly-born child.

Tourist comrades, this man's life is perhaps one of the most beautiful stories I know. But he is not the only one. We have many like him, young and old; they study, go beyond their forces, work till they are exhausted, and, free from work, they read poems, make love to girls, they rock their children: they die with simplicity and steadiness, knowing why they have lived.

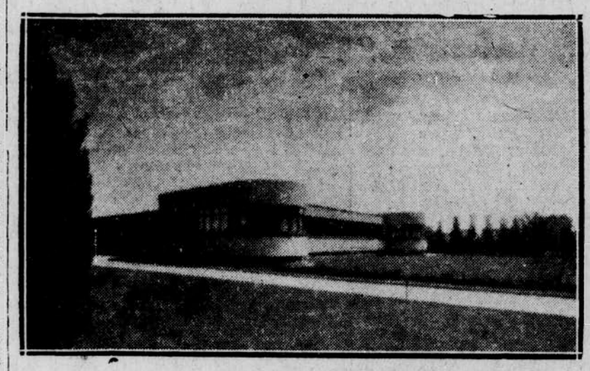
THE WORLD SANATORIUM.

I could show you a graymoustached student, young communist from the nomad Siberian tribes, and cossacks who study medicine and to whom a skeleton is as attractive as a flower. Perhaps, one day, you will see some of them. They hold themselves far from flower-pots and green shirted valets. Soon, hundreds of thousands of foreigners will come to our country to see them. We have already learnt much, we also learn to speak to people who live a life different from ours. Calm and hospitable, we shall show the foreigners our cities, our collective farms, our men. One will come to our country to see, to learn and to rest. Yes, one will come to our country to escape the terrific cruelty of the money-world, to drink at our beneficient spring of our will to live, our gaiety and our youth. We shall go to meet our friends or the foreign observers with that hospitality which has always been the privilege of all the peoples that inhabit our country.

But, if other foreigners try to come to our country in a war frenzy, believing that our country is like the hotel I have described higher up, oh well, they will learn another story yet. We are proud of it. It is the story of men who are posted on the boundaries of our immense land, the story of young people who love songs, poems and girls; who know how to obey, though maintaining their human dignity; who are united through a real comradly feeling and who are as little like the soldiers of former times, as living men are like mechanical toys. It is the story of the Red Army.



AT THE MACHINE.



LUBARSERSTRASSE, (Berlin).

WORKING IN A PARADISE

Berlin Factory Provides Tonic Of Fresh Air And Beauty For Labour

(BY FRANZ LUDWIG HABBEL.)

When you pass the gate at 9-17 Lubarserstrasse, Berlin-Wittenau, you believe at first that you are in a private park surrounding the country seat of an industrialist or retired politician. On approaching the buildings in the midst of trees and greenery you see workers at their machines behind the large, sun-sheltered windows, but you feel, somehow that your first impression was right. This place is indeed not only a plant for manufacturing retail articles, but how in this world of lawns and trees a political spirit of modern industry has formed a new example of how owners, employers and workers can be brought into successful co-operation in their common labor by putting a modern factory in the midst of real landscape and giving a tonic of fresh air and beauty to labor.

A RESORT THAT IS A FACTORY.

The factory is truly a house of glass. A single room divided only by glass walls allows a clear view through the whole plant, out to the green lawns, flower clusters, to the trees and blue sky.

How was this brought about? Two years ago when the old plant situated in the city of Berlin became too small. Mr. Herbert Lindner decided to build a new one out of town because the labour of extremely high precision which is required in his work seemed to him to be better accomplished under ideal labor conditions. The eyes especially seemed to him to suffer in the old rooms because of the exact scrutiny required, and he thought this could be helped by providing open rooms and friendly prospects on the outside.

The quality of labor has remarkably increased, sanitary conditions in and about the factory improved, and a much higher degree of efficiency has been obtained. There you see the operator of a lathe who, when looking up, has the green landscape directly before his eyes. Every machine in the factory is so installed that the operator faces the glass walls and exterior, and each machine has an individual electric drive so that all shafts and belts are avoided. The glass shelter distributes light equally over the whole plant, and protection against sun-rays is provided by striped country-like awnings which can be raised or lowered, thus protecting from the outside heat but not disturbing the view into the landscape.

In the office building, which is in the front part of the plant, light rooms quarter the sales and administration departments, the designing and research bureaux. From this office you have a direct view of the plant, which spreads out behind a glass wall, and through this arrangement contacts between clerks and workers are developed, as they are in a sense in the same room working together. In the basement of the office section are provided kitchens and dining rooms where the whole factory force receives excellent and cheap meals.

SUNNY SPOTS OF GREENERY.

The park surrounding the plant contains extensive lawns, flowers, shrubbery and trees arranged in pleasing harmony. During pauses and after work the employees sit under the trees or stroll in the gardens amid tastefully selected bronze statues, fountains and nooks, or try to have a chat with their friend, "Hansi" a little deer about two years old which is now being kept behind a special hedge of green trees. Women and children come often to meet their husbands and fathers after the working hours for a few minutes of mutual enjoyment in the park.

And now if you ask what work is done in this extraordinary place: It is an unusual work indeed, a task demanding exactness and precision seldom found in the world. Here machines are made for screw-making and boring of a fineness beyond the possibilities of measurement with ordinary tools and beyond the powers of the eye. Grinding and boring here are controlled by optics as only by microscopic means is it possible to control the differences allowed in production here, which must be exact down to thousandths of a millimetre. It is the only place in the world where such work is done and the products go to all countries where the highest standard of precision work is desired.

But our aim is not so much to deal with the technical production of this plant as to show how a new spirit of common sense is changing factories from holes of drudgery to places of efficient endeavour where men find a joy in their work and pride in their surroundings.—"Germany and You."

B.C.2

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"Oh that lovely pot on your dressing table! I admired it so much. I shall begin using Oatine at once and get one of my own."

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OATINE SNOW— The daylight vanishing Cream.
OATINE SOAP— For Beauties, Brides and Babies.

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YUGOSLAVIA DESIRES PEACE

Balkan Nations Have No Desire To Carry Old Feuds And Wars Into New Day

(By COUNTESS VERA CRASSI)

Whereas the press of countries unfriendly to Yugoslavia made much of the possibility of Yugoslav disruption after the assassination of King Alexander, magnifying the petty differences over which the Serbs, Croats and Slovens wrangled in the past, in fact, the tragedy of Marseilles has done more than anything else to bring the three groups together, and has brought home to them, the danger from foreign enemies to which National divisions expose Yugoslavia. A peaceful, unified, and, therefore, strong Yugoslavia is an essential to the peace of Europe. Witness, the anxiety of the press and government of the various countries to prevent political frictions. British envoys at the capitals of Italy and Yugoslavia earnestly advised the governments of both the countries to follow a course of moderation. The Yugoslav legation at Vienna denied that Yugoslavia was considering an ultimatum to Hungary for having afforded refuge to Yugoslav terrorists. Italian newspapers, flaming into irresponsible statements immediately after the assassinations, were promptly confiscated by the government of Italy. Now that the continuation of peace seemed in danger nobody was eager for war. Up to the end of September there had been much brandishing of sabres in various parts of Europe.

BALKANS EXPERIMENTING IN SELF-HELP.

The Turkish Foreign Minister has visited Belgrade where he met Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister, M. Bogoljub Jevtic and discussed Balkan friendships. Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Dr. Eduard Benes is stated to have said to the representatives of the United Press in Paris that the condition so much sought after by France, namely, an understanding between that country, Italy and Yugoslavia, necessarily meant that Yugoslavia would have an equal voice with Italy in the question of preservation of Austrian Independence.

The Balkans have been busy signing Trade treaties and peace pacts, conclusions to negotiations the success of which might well astonish the world. As some one remarked "If France and Germany were to get together and of their own accord sign a Treaty of friendship as well as a mutual trade pact, the world might well gasp." Yet more to be marvelled at is the treaty which Turkey and Greece have just signed, two countries with a history of mutual enmity and unbroken traditions of war and reciprocal bloodshed for a hundred years. Official seals have been set on the promise of Bulgar-Yugoslav friendship and the Bulgarian flag has been flown in the capital of Yugoslavia for the first time since the Balkan war of 1912. The entry of Bulgaria into the Balkan fold stretches the sphere of friendship from the far-famed banks of the Danube to the tragedy-haunted Dardanelles.

The Balkans are experimenting in self-help, and they want to experiment in peace. Excluding Russia, this is the only part of Europe where a new world is in the making. The story of five-

M. JEVTIC (Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia).

hundred years of foreign oppression has made dark reading in Balkan history in general, and Yugoslav history in particular; but it is forgotten in this new day of friendship and regeneration as if it had never been written. The Balkan nations do not mean to carry the old feuds and old wars into the new day. Few people realize that, for the first time in history, the Slavic race has its recognised westernmost frontier on the shores of the Adriatic, "looking across into the jealous, slightly apprehensive eyes of Latin Italy." Few people even know that the two Balkan kingdoms of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria form a bloc of something more than twenty-million people who speak a tongue which is first cousin to Russian. How many are there who realize that it is only a question of time before Russia asserts her influence as of old in these lands? Even now the first steps are being taken to link Odessa and all South Russia by direct rail with the Adriatic ports of Yugoslavia. On the other side of Odessa lies the vast expanse of Slav-Russia, and Siberia to Vladivostok Slav influence, more than that, Slav solidity from Vladivostok to Venice: from the sea of Japan to the Mediteranean. As Mr. Atherton remarks, "We would do well to remember that the political future of these lands touches closely all Europe. We still think of the Balkans as the region of bandits and blood-feuds, guns and guerillas. That was perhaps true a generation ago. But nowhere in Europe has time-wrought such swift changes. In place of banditry and blood-feuds and illiteracy—the heritage of dark five-hundred years—there is law and order, roads and school-houses, increasing safety and a sense of purpose. And it is a reflection of moral as well as material advance that any woman could to-day walk alone and unarmed across the Balkans with as much safety and more respect at the hands of people she encountered than she would find in a tramp across Britan. These Balkan nations, indeed, are to be greatly envied. We of the older western groups have won our race, while theirs is just beginning."

BELGRADE TO-DAY.

Fifteen years ago Belgrade, Yugoslavia's capital, was little better than a Turkish village. The ways that went by the name of roads were nothing more than dirty, narrow, meandering mudways, where pedestrians walked ankle-deep in slush in spring and ankle-deep in sluch in spring and autumn. Belgrade then had sixty-thousand inhabitants whose homes were ill-ventilated one-storied badly built affairs. To-day Belgrade is a magnet that attracts businessman from all over Europe. There are tall, well-lit commercial buildings. Wide asphalt roads, trams plying. Taxies flashing to and fro. Limousines gliding. When evening darkens the electric signs flash their messages and neon signs blaze. There are great shops and cinemas; hotels and restaurants; new schools and twin universities. New and very dignified buildings house the various ministries. Factories and power plants supply light, water, fuel and a thousand other things that we deem necessary. And still the building goes on. New offices and homes are being built on the outskirts of the city. The residential suburbs grow. Their pleasant bungalows increase in number. It is calculated that in another five years Belgrade will have passed the half-million mark. In ten years it ought to be the Paris of Eastern Europe.

Yugoslavia is experimenting in self-help and wants peace in which to work.

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NEW USE FOR SNAKE VENOM

Doctors Discover Efficacious Remedy Against Haemorrhage

A well-guarded secret has been revealed by the publication in the "Lancet" of a preliminary report by Dr. R. G. Macfarlane, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Dr. Burgess Barnett, Curator of Reptiles at the London Zoo, of the results so far achieved by their investigations of the coagulant properties of snake venoms on blood, (writes Moris Gascoyen in the "Manchester Guardian.") The question they set out to answer was whether the coagulant action of certain snake venoms could be turned to account for the good of those unfortunate persons who suffer from the constitutional weakness known as haemophilia. This is a defect of the blood to which only males are subject and is transmitted only through the females. Thus, the son of a haemophilic father and a normal mother will not be haemophilic; but if the same parents have a daughter the probability is that her male children will be afflicted by the disease.

As is fairly well-known, persons so affected are liable to bleed to death as the result of comparatively slight wounds, because their blood lacks the quality which should cause it, when exposed to the air, to form a tough, elastic clot which contains and thereby stanches the flow. It was already known that certain snake venoms caused rapid and fatal clotting of the blood. The purpose of the investigation was to discuss whether and, if so, how, with safety, such venoms could be used to produce in haemophilic patients the conditions essential to prevent them from bleeding to death.

COLLECTING THE POISON

The first step was to discover which of the many snake venoms had the necessary coagulant properties, for snake venoms do not all work in the same way. For the purpose of this inquiry venom has been taken from time to time over a long period from nearly all the great and various collection of poisonous snakes in the Zoo. The Curator of Reptiles and his staff are expert in the technique of the process, for the venoms have long since been collected for the purpose of preparing the anti-venines which are always kept in the reptile-house as antidotes against the effects of snake bites, the risk of which must always be reckoned with when so many of these poisonous animals have to be tended and handled.

The operation is most interesting to watch for those to whom it is a novelty. A simple noose of leather attached to a stiff rod is slipped over the head of the snake and pulled tight just behind it. The attendant then rises the rod with one hand and secures the writhing body of the snake with the other. Next the curator or his deputy thrusts towards the head of the snake a glass container, padded round the edge with india-rubber and covered with tightly drawn oiled-silk tissue. He holds the container in a pair of strong forceps or tongs to avoid all risk of putting his hand within reach of the snake's fanks, and he wears goggles to protect his eyes, because many snakes are able to project their venom and direct it at the most vulnerable feature of the face. The purpose of the indiarubber pad on the container is to protect the teeth of the snake from damage. The snake bites viciously at the container, piercing the oiled-silk covering with its fangs; the pressure of the bite drives the venom from the poison glands, so that it flows through the hollow fangs into the container. When the first flow is over the attendant passes his hand up towards the snake's head, and by massage, induces it to part with any residue of venom still secretted.

With the venoms thus secured and preserved the investigators carried out a long series of meticulous and painstaking experiments, a detailed account of which they will, no doubt, give in reports about to be published. It was first necessary to classify the venoms as those which had coagulant action, those which had little or none, and those—a considerable number—which had the reverse effect and were anti-coagulant. It was found that the only large genus of snakes in which coagulant properties were invariably present was that of the vipers, and that by far the most potent of these venoms was that of the Indian viper known as Russell's viper. It was found that a solution of one in a thousand of this venom would clot the blood of a haemophilic patient in 17 seconds, when the blood from the same patient took 35 minutes to clot spontaneously.

Many other problems had to be solved before the venom could be applied in practice. Each snake venom has many different toxic properties no means has yet been found of isolating them, but it was found that the coagulant property of the venom of Russell's viper was effective in a dilution which rendered the other toxins harmless. It was necessary to sterilise the venom without destroying its essential coagulant property, and this difficulty was eventually overcome by filtration. And so at last it was possible to put the venom to the test on human patients.

AFTER DENTAL EXTRACTION

In their report the investigators are careful to make it clear that they are not prepared yet to put forward any definite therapeutic claims. They point merely to some encouraging clinical results. The venom has been used successfully and without any ill-effect some twenty times on patients with normal blood, to arrest haemorrhage. The cases included teeth-extractions, removals of tonsils, and two abdominal operations. It was also successfully used to arrest haemorrhage after dental extraction in the cases of three patients normally predisposed to violent haemorrhage for reasons not definitely diagnosed. Finally, it was used with complete success on four definitely haemophilic patients—twice for extractions of teeth which it would have been most dangerous to perform without the protection of this powerful haemostatic, once to control nose-bleeding when all ordinary remedies had failed, and once to arrest bleeding from wounds. The method of use was external application to the haemorrhage. Although the investigators most properly resist the temptation to make any exaggerated claims as to the value of their discovery, it is proper to remark that so far there is no failure to record.

LATEST IN BEACH COSTUMES

The latest in beach-costumes displayed to advantage by Lyda Roberti, the well-known American film-actress.

"BEAT UP EVERY KNOWN CRIMINAL"

Amazing Order Issued To New York Police

New York police were ordered last month to "beat up" every known criminal in the city. "I want criminals so beaten and marked that they will flee rather than face arrest," announced a Police Commissioner.

Pointing to a neatly-groomed man, who had been arrested on a charge of murder, he declared: "I do not want these men coming in here looking as if they had just left the barber's chair. That velvet collar should be smeared with blood."

CHILDREN TAUGHT TO LAUGH

Orchard-place School, Bedminster, Bristol, is the school where the children are taught to laugh. For ten minutes, before lessons begin, they sit back and deliberately laugh. It was the idea of one of the teachers.

HEN MOTHERS KITTENS

A hen which has just adopted a litter of kittens is owned by Mr. and Mrs. De Bary, of Vryheid, Natal, states Reuter.

The hen raided a manger, in which were a mother cat and four kittens, and after a fierce fight, drove the cat off, and settled down with the kittens under her wing.

POLE SELLS WIFE FOR £11

But Purchaser Finds Later He Paid Too Much

A man's sale of his wife to another man for £11 10s. has been disclosed by a complaint she has made to the Public Prosecutor at Lublin, Poland, says Reuter.

A "deed of sale" was drawn up between the men in which the husband stated that he gave over his wife "with a clear conscience," and relinquished all rights in respect of her to the other man for the agreed price.

The woman complained to the Public Prosecutor because her "purchaser" ill-treated her.

She said that he had told her he had paid more for her than she was worth.

WORLD'S SMALLEST WATCH

Tenth Of An Inch-Square It Is Worth £100

The smallest watch in the world has been stolen. Its face measures only one-tenth of an inch square, and its movement is one-tenth by three-tenths of an inch. It is worth £100.

This watch was among others stolen from the window of Tyme, Ltd., New Bond-street, W., last month.

UNKNOWN RESCUER FROM THE SKY

An airman, flying near Rodney (Ontario) noticed flames issuing from a house. He dived down to a low altitude and flew in circles around the burning building, states Reuter.

The noise awakened Mrs. Campbell, who just managed to escape before her house collapsed.

Now the Rodney Chamber of Commerce is anxious to identify the unknown aviator to reward him for his presence of mind.

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INDO BALM
FOR ACHES & PAINS

Beware of sudden Chill, Cold, Cough and other dangerous ills. It is that INDO BALM supplies essential relief during above troubles.
Keep it therefore handy.

Obtainable at all Chemists.
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Are Really Good—
Doctors Recommend
Send Six Annas Stamps for Assorted Samples.
LILY BISCUIT Co CALCUTTA BOMBAY

Don't let the climate prematurely age you

A woman is only as old as she looks. Age and physical fitness have very little in common. Those signs of age which most women regard as inevitable after childbirth, such as tiredness after meals, shortness of breath and general lack of interest, are entirely unnecessary. When these symptoms occur, WINCARNIS is your best friend.

Doctors prescribe WINCARNIS because it feeds and fortifies the bloodstream, because it is at once a food and a tonic. For over 50 years, doctors of the highest standing have been prescribing WINCARNIS as the never-failing strength giver.

Take a glass of WINCARNIS after every meal and before going to bed. **WINCARNIS is specially prepared for this market.**

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Muslim Leader Sees Peril In "Award"

Making Villages Self-Sustained Units

MAHATMA ON 'NEW BABY'

Who's Who On Board Of All-India Industries' Association

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

Under the caption, "The New Baby," Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan."

The much-talked of All-India Village Industries Association was born amidst calm surroundings and without any fuss or ceremony on the 14th instant at Wardha, which will be its headquarters by reason of the munificence of Sheth Jamnalalji, who has set apart ample ground with buildings for the use of the Association. Of this, however, hereafter.

BRAINS BEHIND IT.

Let us make the acquaintance of the foundation members who are the first Board of Management. Sri Krishnadas Jajooji, the President, is a lawyer who had a distinguished career during his school and college days. He left a lucrative practice long ago. He has been identified with the philanthropic activities of Sheth Jamnalalji and is the President of the All-India Spinners' Association, Maharashtra Branch.

Shri Kumarappa, the Organiser and Secretary, is a Chartered Accountant, who years ago left a growing practice in Bombay and took up under Kakasaheb Kalelkar honorary appointment as Professor at the Gujarat Vidyapith. He served, with Sjts. Bhulabhai Desai and D. N. Bahadurji, ex-Advocate Generals, on the Public Debts Committee appointed by the Congress, and has been the financial adviser of the Bihar Central Relief Committee.

Shri Goshibehn Captain is one of the four indefatigable Naoroji sisters who have for years been completely identified with Khadi and been responsible for conducting Khadi embroidery classes for poor girls in Bombay started by Shri Muthubehn Petit, who has dedicated herself to the service of the poor in the villages of Gujarat.

Sheth Shoorji Vallabhdas is a well-known merchant of Bombay. He has been organising Khadi centres and has brought into being the Swadeshi Bazar, of which the dividend, if any, is to be devoted solely to the promotion of Village Industries.

Dr. Khan Sahib (ex-I.M.S.) is the elder brother of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. He takes the place of his brother who, but for his incarceration, would have been a member of the Board.

Shri Laxmidas Purushotam was a well-known merchant in Malabar before he gave up his business to join the Satyagraha Ashram at Sabarmati. It was he who organised Khadi in Gujarat, became the right-hand man of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during the terrible floods of Gujarat in the year 1927 and has been likewise to Rajendra Babu in the earthquake relief work in Bihar.

Dr. Prafulla Ghosh (D.Sc.) is among the favourite early pupils of Dr. P. C. Roy, who, leaving a high post at the Government Mint, has for years been living on a mere pittance and has devoted his life to public service.

Shri Shankerlal Banker (M.A.) studied advanced chemistry in England and on return entered public life in 1916. He is the Secretary and soul of the All-India spinners' Association and possesses an all-round knowledge of Khadi and, therefore, of the condition of villages, possessed, perhaps, by no one in the same extensive manner as he does.

Thus, with the exception of Seth Shoorjibhai, the Board contains members who have no private finance or business to look after and whose sole concern would be in one way or other to consult the welfare of the villagers in everything they do They are all on the Board solely to shoulder the tremendous responsibility of striving to carry out the object of the Association.

LINK WITH MASSES

The reader will study the simple constitution of the Association. If it is assisted by the public in a tangible manner, it will give hope to the millions of villagers, it will turn the city-dwellers who are to-day their exploiters into real helpers and servants, it will establish a living link between the intelligentsia and the illiterate masses, it will be instrumental in abolishing all distinctions between man and man, and it will turn the villagers from being mere creators of raw produce which they have practically become, into self-sustained units and caterers for most of the requirements of city-dwellers.

In a task such as this, naturally political differences are sunk, all who will assist are invited to join as members, agents, workers, associates or advisers, according to their wishes and capacity.

The task is tremendous. Nothing but Divine Grace can fulfil the expectations raised about the work of the Association And Divine Grace only attends intelligents, tireless effort. The members of the Board are pledged to such effort. Their past record is an earnest of the future.

NON-POLITICAL & AUTONOMOUS

The Association, though it is a creation of the Congress, has been deliberately made non-political and autonomous. Its members are pledged, whilst they remain such, to abstain from any campaign of Civil Disobedience. As its adviser and guide I can say that the Association has no further aim than that of bringing about the economic, physical and moral betterment of the villagers.

The reader will observe that the work of the Board of Management is to be done through honorary agents, at least in the first instance. The agents have to select their own area of operation, and they will be expected to confine themselves to, and to concentrate their attention on, those areas only. There may thus be an agent even for one single village. The Association may, therefore, have as many agents as there are villagers in India.

Therefore, no honest person, however humble, need be deterred from offering his or her services. The idea is to decentralise the work as much as possible. Thus also can intensive work be done with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency.

I hope that willing and honest workers will be found all over the country to take part in this glorious work of voluntary village reconstruction.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO CRITICS

MADRAS, Dec. 22.

Gandhiji's writes in yesterday's "Harijan" as follows:

Some readers have taken exception to the way in which the columns of "Harijan" are being occupied with the development of the village industries scheme, and some others have welcomed the change in what they had thought was a monotony of presentation. Either opinion is probably hasty.

Any problem connected with the welfare of villages as a whole must be intimately related to the Harijans, who represent over a sixth party of India's population. If villages get good rice and flour, Harijans will benefit by the change as much as the rest of the population. But there is a special sense in which Harijans will benefit. Tanning and the whole of the raw hide work is their monopoly, and economically this will occupy perhaps the best part of the new scheme. Indeed, Harijans, in so far as they have given their opinion, have welcomed the expansion.

Those who were tired of monotony were also, in my opinion, wrong. The pages of "Harijan" could not be filled with matters that had no connection, direct or indirect, with those in whose interest it was being published. Those who complained of monotony were perhaps not sufficiently interested in the cause.

NO STUNT, BUT PLODDING

No doubt, it would be true criticism, if I were told that the columns of "Harijan" were not as interesting as they might be made. There are causes for this which are inherent in the movement itself. It must be confessed that removal of Untouchability is not a popular cause in the sense in which great political movement have been and become popular all over the world. Removal of Untouchability is a mighty social reform. But it cannot furnish sensations. It is a plodder's work. And a record of the work of plodders requires editorial gifts of a high order to make it interesting. Plodders can only attract plodding editors. Therefore, the only way before those who are intimately connected with the Harijan movement is to continue to work with an ever-increasing faith in the cause and leave the result to take care of itself.

A little time ago there appeared in the Press a paragraph that the Gujarati edition of "Harijan" known as "Harijanbandhu" was about to be stopped, because it was being run at a loss. The news was premature and unauthorised. There was indeed a talk about it. But when Thakkar Bapa heard of it, he soon smashed it by saying that none of the three editions, Hindi, Gujarati and English, could be stopped. The remedies available for avoiding losses on these weeklies are three:

(1) Raising of subscription;

(2) Voluntary reduction by the printing and editorial staff in the remuneration they receive for their labours;

(3) An appeal for increase in the number of subscribers.

The second remedy has been, and is still being, tried. Reduction in the expense of publishing the papers is being steadily pursued. There is limitless scope for increase in the number of subscribers. And now that village industries and general village uplift is to occupy a fair portion of "Harijan," there should be an automatic increase in the number of subscribers.—United Press.

HARRY HAIG'S FIRST GIFT

U. P. Special Powers' Act Extended

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

The following notification appears in the U.P. Gazette to-day:—

In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 1 of the United Provinces Special Powers Act 1932 (Act XIV of 1932) the Governor-in-Council is hereby pleased to extend the duration of the said Act for a further period of 1 year with effect from December 24, 1934.—A. P.

BLOW TO PATRIOTISM

Moulvi Abdul Samad Speaks Out In Bengal Council On J. P. C. Plan

CALCUTTA, Dec 22.

"Some Mussalmans hold the Communal Award as Magna Charta of the Muslim community, but in my opinion, it is a death blow to the Muslim interest and Muslim progress.

It is on this ground and not on the ground that it affects the interest of the Hindu community that I persistently raised my humble voice against the pernicious system of separate electorate," said Maulvi Abdul Samad, participating in the resumed discussion of the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day.

"If the objects of the Reforms be benefit to the Muslim masses who form 55 per cent. of the Bengal population, we can only achieve that objective by earning goodwill and co-operation with the Hindu community and not by antagonising with them."

OFFICIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Reid, Home Member, said that though there might be ample room for difference over the Report, Indian nation should accept it and work the constitution envisaged therein, because the Report was a great drive forward in Indian constitutional history.

Speaking for Bengal, Mr. Reid said given goodwill and equitable financial settlement there was no reason why the constitution which meant a very large extension of Self-Government should not succeed.—United Press.

GUJARAT STATES' PEOPLE CONFERENCE

First Session Will Meet At Ahmedabad On 29th & 30th December

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the First Gujarat States People's Conference, writes:—

The first session of the Gujrat States' People Conference meets at Ahmedabad on 29th and 30th December at the Premabhai Hall near Bhadra, which has been engaged for the Conference. The first day's proceedings will commence at 1 p.m. while that of the second day at 12 a.m. (S.T.)

Mr. Brelvi, the President-elect, arrives at Ahmedabad on 29th morning by the Kathiawar Mail at 6-30 a.m. when the Chairman and Office-bearers of the Reception Committee and other prominent citizens will receive him at the station.

The Subjects Committee will meet in the evening on 29th and in the morning on 30th at the Premabhai Hall. The Executive Committee of the Reception Committee meets on 24th instant to consider the draft resolutions to be submitted before the Subjects Committee.

Volunteers will be present at the timings of all up and down trains on the station platform to receive delegates and visitors attending the Conference and will direct them to the camps. Arrangements have been made also for boarding for those who want to avail themselves thereof. The Secretaries must be informed beforehand of their arrival.

All Gujarat States' subjects are cordially invited to attend.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER

Superstition Leads To Brutal Crime In Betul Village

BETUL, Dec. 22.

A case of superstition resulting in the cold-blooded murder of an innocent villager has reached here from village Bhaldehi in this district.

It appears that four "Karkura" by caste, suspected one of their neighbours to be gifted with powers to kill men at will, and in order to have him deported they approached the Sub-Divisional Officer, Betul, who turned down their request.

Infuriated at their failure which they ascribed to the wonderful powers of the magician, the accused, it is alleged, entered the hut of the deceased at night and axed him to death while asleep. While escaping they were recognised by the deceased's daughter and son-in-law who informed the police of the incident and had them arrested.

The four accused have now been charged with murder and committed to stand their trial in the Sessions by Mr. S. M. Seth, Magistrate, First Class, Betul.—United Uress.

J. P. C. DEBATE IN BENGAL COUNCIL

Proceedings To Be Sent To Govt. Of India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Following acceptance of Mr. S. M. Bose's motion recommending to Government of Bengal to forward the proceedings of the debate on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report to Government of India for consideration by His Majesty's Government and by Parliament, the Bengal Legislative Council session was prorogued.—United Press.

DUKE OF KENT.

DUCHESS OF KENT.

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT FOR INDIA

"The Sunday Dispatch" understands that the Duke and Duchess of Kent may undertake a tour of India next year and take part in the King's Jubilee celebrations at Delhi.

The suggestion that such a tour would be immensely popular has been advanced by the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon.

In his wedding message to the Duke of Kent he expressed the hope that he would visit India with his bride in the not far-distant future.

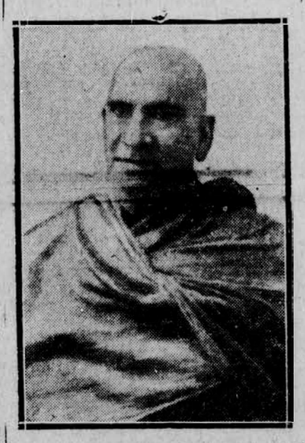
The last time a member of the Royal Family visited India was in 1921 and 1922, when the Prince of Wales made a tour of India and Burma.

SHRADDHANAND-SWAMI

A Great Educationist And Friend of the Untouchables

(By P. R. LELE, B.A., LL.B)

Eight years have elapsed since Swami Shaddhanandji expired on 23rd December 1926. This year's anniversary of his death has a significance which it has not had till now, because it comes ten years since Swamiji strove to form an All-India Organisation to eradicate the curse of untouchability from the body of Hinduism and Indian Nationalism and toured the whole country for this purpose. It was only at the end of July last that Mahatma Gandhi concluded his country-wide tour to accomplish the same purpose and Swamiji's mission appears to be on the way to realisation. Mahatmaji has driven into the minds of his countrymen the truth of what Swamiji said again and again during his lifetime, that the removal of Untouchability is not a matter of bestowing



Swami Shraddhananda, whose death anniversary is being celebrated to-day (Sunday).

patronage on the down-trodden. It is one of penance and purification by caste-Hindus. This disease has been devitalising those who esteem themselves high and the treatment has also to be directed to them, i.e. to the caste-Hindus. Hindu temples are to be opened to those who were hitherto kept out of them not as a matter of favour, but as a matter of duty hitherto unperformed, irrespective of whether the wronged people wish to enter them or not. It is not even a matter of legislation, but of voluntary Prayashchitta to be undergone by the caste-Hindus, as Swamiji used again and again to maintain, and as Mahatmaji has authoritatively told his people, particularly during the last two years.

THE SUBMERGED FIFTH.

From the Congress platform, the cause of this submerged fifth was advocated by the late Swami Shraddhanand who, in his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Amritsar Congress, said:—

"The nation lacks one thing, what is that? General Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army stated before the Reform Scheme Committee that the five and a half crores of Untouchables in India should be given special concessions because they were the sheet anchors of the British Government. I would ask you to reflect and find out how five and a half crores of Untouchables could be the sheet-anchors of Government. I would also request you to take a vow, while you are within this sacred pendal, to so behave towards these so called Untouchables that their children may read in schools and colleges which your children attend, that they be allowed to mix with your families as your families do amongst themselves, and that they may be allowed to put their shoulders along with your own to the wheel of political activity and advancement. Ladies and gentlemen, do pray with me that this dream of mine may be realised."

Mahatma Gandhi incorporated the removal of untouchability in the Congress programme some time between September and December of 1920, while the Amritsar session of the Congress was held in December 1919.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

Munshi Ram, afterwards Swami Shraddhanand, was born in the same twelve months as President Woodrow Wilson, Lord Haldane, Bernard Shaw and Lokmanya Tilak. In that same twelve months Lord Dalhousie left India and the Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act was placed on the Statute Book of India. Munshi Ram lived more than 70 years and had as eventful a career as any one of the above-mentioned celebrities. Like every one of these he was a revolutionary. Like every one of these he was a practical idealist ready to pay the price of putting his ideas into effect. Like every one of these he was a great educationist, and as such a man of the future more than of the past.

He passed a youth full of variety and tested abundantly of the pleasures of the flesh. Intolerance of wrong and fearlessness characterised him all along. After a short spell of Government service he enlisted himself as a legal practitioner. He was, of course, never guilty of any sharp practice and was disgusted with the general life of that profession. Even in days when patriotism and legal practice went together, Munshi Ram gave up the latter because he realised that Christmas politics could not bring Swaraj to India. Somebody may say that in 1898 nobody had heard of 'Swarajya'. From the testimony of the C.I.D. of the United Provinces and of Michael O'Dwyer, it is evident that the earlier Arya Samajists were fired by the aspiration of Swadeshiya Rajya, that the whole movement of what was dubbed the "Mahatma Party" of that Samaj was suspected of sedition by the bureaucracy. Even Mr. Ramsay MacDonald bore testimony to the harassment of that party by the C.I.D.

THE GURUKULA SYSTEM.

In the year 1899 Munshi Ram toured the whole of North India to explain and popularise the Gurukula system of education. After a struggle of some years he had succeeded in getting the Samaj to draft a prospectus. To quote Mr. MacDonald, "The Arya Samaj had decided to put Dayananda's views on education into operation." Munshi Ram had drafted a report on the subject and the Samaj invited him to be the head of the new institution. He had no experience, but he had ideas." This man who had ideas and was as such dubbed a Mahatma, meaning a fool or an idiot, to quote Mahatma Gandhi, "single-handed turned a wilderness into a magnificent boarding college on the banks of the sacred Ganges." While Tilak, Agarkar, etc., anticipated the college party of the Arya Samaj by about four years, Munshi Ram and his Mahatma Party anticipated the great national education movement of the "Partition" days by

(Continued on page 4.)

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